Friday, December 9, 1955

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME VII, 1955

(21st November to 23rd December, 1955)

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 1 to 26)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Room No. PB-U
Block 'G'
Acc. No. 2550
Dated 11.02.2

LOK SABHA

Friday, 9th December, 1955,

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

हिन्दी

*६८८. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तब से डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को कार्यालय के समय में हिन्दी पढ़ाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध किया गया है;

(ग) वह कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितने शिक्षकों की आवश्यकता होगी ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्थित सचिवालय और उसके उसके सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों (जिनमें डाक व तार विभाग भी शामिल है) के सब केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, कार्यालय के समय में ही, हिन्दी पढ़ाने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है।

(ख) भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों पर, ६३ कक्षायें पहले ही आरम्भ की जा चुकी है जिनका भार अनुभवी अध्यापकों को सौंपा गया है ।

(ग) यह प्रबन्ध १ अक्टबर, १९५५ से किया गया है ।

(घ) पूरे समय के लिए १४ अध्यापक पहले ही नियुक्त किये जा चुके हैं और हिन्दी सीखनें वालों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के लिये ८ अध्यापक और नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि कार्यालय के समय में ही कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने का निर्णय किया जा चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दफ्तर के घंटों में किस समय पर यह शिक्षा दी जाया करेगी और इनमें हिन्दी जानने वाले और दूसरे एम्प्लायीज की कैटेगरीज क्या हैं और उनको अलग अलग पढ़ाने का क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: We have divided all the government servants into four categories. We are dealing only with those government servants who would not retire before 1965; it is in respect of those who would continue in service after 1965 that we have made these categories. Category A is persons whose mother tongue is Hindi. Category B is persons whose mother tongue is Urdu, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Pushtu or other allied languages. Category C is persons whose mother tongue is Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya or other allied languages. Category D is persons whose mother tongue is Tamile, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, English or any other allied languages.

So far as Category D is concerned we have prescribed a course of eighteen months. So far as Category C is concerned we have prescribed a course of one year. For Category B there is a six months' course. And then subsequently for Category A, and to all these categories, special instructions would be given about noting, drafting and other secretariat work in Hindi.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब कि भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है तो क्या ६३ या ७५ या ८० अध्यापकों से काम चल जायेगा, यदि नहीं, तो उनकी व्यापक व्यवस्था करन के लिये क्या इंतजाम किया गया है ?

Shri Datar: It is Government's plan to have all these people duly trained in Hindi before 1965. If it is found necessary, we shall be opening more schools. But I might also point out to the hon. Member that in addition to these classes which are being conducted under the auspices of the Home Ministry there are a number of classes conducted by the Education Ministry out of office hours.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I understand that special facilities are offered to the P. & T. employees in the South for learning Hindi. But I learn that no allowance is paid to the tutors. May I I know whether Government has made any arrangements for paying allowance to the tutors?

Shri Datar: In the first instance we are confiining the teaching to those who are in Delhi or New Delhi. This question will be taken up with regard to government employees in other places in due course.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any syllabus for this training has been prepared ; if so, by whom and what it is?

Shri Datar: For Category D we desire that they should ultimately be able to pass the *Prabodh* examination ; for Category C we expect that they should be able to pass the Middle Standard examination and the School Final examination; for Category B School Final is the standard; and then for Category A we have got refresher courses.

All India Council for Secondary Education

*689. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the important subjects discussed, the recommendations made and the decisions taken at the first meeting of the All India Council for Secondary Education?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, Annexure No. 26.]

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that one of the subjects discussed was with regard to examinations in the Secondary Schools. It has been suggested that Secondary Boards of Education should be encouraged to undertake research in this field. May I know whether any scheme has been drawn up under which these Secondary Boards of Education will be encouraged to do this and, if so, what is the finance that will be required for this purpose?

Dr. M. M. Das: In the statement it has been said that these recommendations are being implemented. We have not finalised anything uptill now.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that these are being implemented—that is they have been accepted and they are going to be put into operation. But if the scheme is not ready, what is the meaning of being put into operation?

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Member may remember that the Council itself was established only on the 1st August, 1955, and these recommendations were made in a meeting of the Council held on the 3rd and 4th October. I do not think that due time has passed.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In this statement it has been stated that the Council suggested that there should be a Committee to advise periodically this Council in regard to examinations. May I know whether the Committee has been constituted and, if so, what the constitution of that Committee is?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as my information goes, the Committee has yet to be set up.

Shri Bogawat: May I know if any new pattern has been recommended by the All India Council for Secondary Education and, if so, what the pattern is?

Dr. M. M. Das: Nothing new. Government has accepted the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission.

Uniforms of the Armed Forces

*690. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the variations in colour and cost of uniforms worn by the Defence Services personnel of the three Wings, *i.e.*, Army, Navy and Air Force; and

(b) whether the question of adopting one standard colour for all the three Wings has been considered?

The Minister of Defence Organization (Shri Tyagi):

(a) COLOUR

Army	Summer	Olive Green.
	Winter	Drab Khaki.
Navy	Summer	White.
	Winter	Navy blue.
Air force	Summer	Khaki.
	Winter	Blue grey.

COST :

Officers:

Officers procure their own uniforms. The cost of uniform, therefore, varies according to the source of supply. Officers are granted an Outfit Allowance and a monthly Kit Maintenance Allowance.

Others:

The uniforms of the Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks in the Army and of equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force are provided free by Government. They are also given a maintenance allowance. Information regarding the actual costs of their uniforms is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No.

Sardar Hukam Singh: The answer to part (b) of the question is "No". May I know whether it has been considered and found to be of no consequence—to adopt a uniform colour and and thus economise some expenditure—or attention has not been paid to this question?

Shri Tyagi: The question has not been taken up for consideration.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether the concessions enjoyed by the Defence Services in respect of their uniforms are the same as they used to enjoy during the British period or there have been certain variations so far as these concessions are concerned?

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid about the British period I have no information readily available. I would like to have notice of that question.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What is the average annual cost of uniform concessions so far as commissioned officers are concerned and so far as non-Commissioned officers and other services are concerned?

Shri Tyagi: The officers are paid an outfit allowance of Rs. 800 every seventh year; that is, they are paid this sum initially on the date when they are enrolled, and after every seventh year this sum of Rs. 800 is repeated to the Army Officers. In the case of the Navy it is Rs. 1,000 and in the case of the Air Force it is Rs. 800, again. And then they are paid kit allowance at the rate of Rs. 30 per month, in all the three Services. That is for officers.

As regards non-commissioned officers and other ranks the uniform is issued free, and then they are paid a clothing allowance of Rs. 5 in the Army. The ratings are given Rs. 156 annually as upkeep allowance. And in the Air Force, Master Warrant Officers are given Rs. 93-8 and Airmen Rs. 89 annually.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*692. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any soil survey has been carried out in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether sugarcane cultivation can be encouraged there on a commercial basis;

(c) whether any demand has been made for the opening of a sugar mill there; and

(d) whether any minor irrigation scheme is in hand there to help sugar, rice and other allied cultivation?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No such survey has yet been carried out.

(c) Government have received no such demand.

(d) One irrigation scheme is at present under survey.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government have thought over the matter that the island is surrounded by salt water and whether any softening arrangement of the water is under the consideration of Government?

Shri Datar: There is no such proposal at presnt before the Government.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether any schemes are being considered for the Andamans for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan? If not, why not?

Shri Datar: As I pointed out, there is one irrigation scheme and the proposal is to construct a dam on the Mitakari scheme at a cost of Rs. 6.5 lakhs; it will irrigate about 600 acres.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any agricultural officer of high rank was sent to the Andamans and, if so, what were his remarks on these things?

Shri Datar: Some years ago this question was considered and an officer visited the Andamans. He found that as these islands were in the tropical zone, the soil and climatic conditions were generally suitable for sugarcane cultivation. But it was found that there would be no sufficient market for the sugarcane and, secondly, India itself, it was then considered, had sufficient sugar and therefore there was no necessity to set up any sugar factory there.

Leave Rules of Government Employees

***694. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1806 on the 15th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised their proposals regarding the removal of disparities in the leave rules of various classes of Government employees; and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions arrived at?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what is delaying finality on this question as it has been with the Government for the last two or three years?

Shri M. C. Shah: The matter is being considered from all its aspects, whether the demands are justified, what will be the repercussions, what will be the financial liability etc. All these questions are being considered and the decision will be taken very soon.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that financial liability will be there. May I know whether the financial liability has been assessed? If so, by how much it will be increased?

Shri M. C. Shah: That is all being considered and I cannot give the hon. Member the exact figure now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is under the contemplation of the Government to liberalise the leave rules in favour of class IV employees?

Shri M. C. Shah: Class IV employees will the treated liberally.

Nationalization of Insurance Companies

***695. Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 875 on the 18th August, 1955 and state:

(a) whether a decision about the nationalisation of insurance companies has been taken; and

(b) if so, when this scheme will be implemented?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The question of Nationlization of insurance companies is still in the process of examination.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know the total extent of investment in the insurance companies in this country?

Shri M. C. Shah: I cannot give him the exact figure, but so far as life insurance companies are concerned, it may come to between Rs. 175 and Rs. 190 crores, subject to correction.

Shri Bogawat: How long will it take to consider this very important problem of nationalisation and will the Government try to speed up this important problem?

Shri M. C. Shah: As the hon. Member himself admits that it is a very important problem, it requires naturally very careful consideration. Government is always alive to the necessity of speeding up such important questions.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know if the Government have considered the advisability of expanding postal insurance so that a part of the insurance might come over to the Government and it will be an interim measure for nationalisation?

Shri M. C. Shah: That is also being considered.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know the number of companies working at profit?

Shri M. C. Shah: There is another question about that today, which is No. 706, which asks how many companies are working at a profit etc.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be given priority now.

Shri M. C. Shah: I am ready to answer that question if you allow me.

Mr. Speaker: Are the two questio in a sense inter-linked? It is not a que tion of the hon. Minister being read

Shri M. C. Shah: They are not.

Mr. Speaker: Then we will go to the next question.

(Canadian Aid)

*696. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid proposed to be given to India by Canada during the next fiscal year; and

(b) how it will be distributed on the various projects?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No intimation has so far been received from the Canadian Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the amount of aid given by the Canadian Government during the current year and and the nature of that aid?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In the current year the amount authorised is 13.5 million dollars and this has been specified for these—(1) 125,000 dollars for magnetometer survey (2) 160,000 dollars for the supply of Beaver aircraft and the rest of the amount for Kunda Hydro-electric Project.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has been in correspondence with the Canadian Government about the projects for which it wants its assistance?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: These are the projects that I have named, for which the amount has been earmarked.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Canada has promised to grant aid under the Colombo Plan for next year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Canadian Secretary of State, Mr. Pearson, announced in the Consultative Committee Meeting at Singapore that they intend to continue the aid, but every specific aid is authorised by Parliament every year. So it is too early to say about next year now.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether, besides this normal aid, any special aid has been given by Canada this year, and if so, for what purpose?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There has been a special allocation of an amount of 7 million dollars for a reactor for the atomic research station in India, technically known as NRS reactor

Ajanta Paintings

*697. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of microfilming of Ajanta Paintings has been completed; and

(b) the advice given by Dr. De Harport, UNESCO Expert in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert has recorded his technical findings to help others in conducting similar work in the caves and temples of India.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the terms of the agreement between India and UNESCO?

Dr. M. M. Das: The terms are that the UNESCO shall pay the fees of the expert; the expert's travel outside India, for the expert's official communications —postage, telegrams, cablegrams etc. The Government of India shall provide free boarding and lodging, medical attendance if any required, travel expenses in India, a specialist to help the expert to clean the paintings, an electrician to operate the lighting unit, an electric generator, necessary scaffolding and a few other materials which are required for this purpose.

Shri Krishnamacharya Joshi: May I know whether the copyright of these materials will be joint?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes, it will be a joint copyright. The proprietors will be the Government of India and the UNESCO.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether, in view of the belief that certain chemicals used for the preservations of such paintings have adversely affected the paintings instead of helping to preserve them, the Government consider the desirability of examining the scientific aspect of this question?

Dr. M. M. Das: That is a different question.

राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दल (नेशनल वालंटियर कोर्स)

*६९९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक दल" का नाम लोक सहायक सेना" रखने का निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके उद्देश्य और कार्यक्रम में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है, पहले इस संस्था का नाम आगज़िलियरी टेरिटोरियल फोर्स रखा गया था, उस के बाद नेशनल वालनटियर फोर्स रखा गया और अब लोक सहायक सेना रखा जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संस्था के नामों में इतनी जल्दी जल्दी परिवर्तन करने का क्या कारण है और गवर्नमेंट यह नहीं समझती कि इससे जनता में भ्रम पैदा हो सकता है ?

श्री त्यागी : इस पार्लियामेंट के कुछ सदस्यों की और औरों को मिलाकर एक सलाहकार कमेटी है । उसकी सिफारिशों के अनुसार यह नाम बदला गया है ।

Education Standards

*701. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a committee to investigate into the complaints that inadequate knowledge of English has led to the fall of standard of education; and

(b) if so, who are the members of the committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I may add that if the hon Member has in his mind the committee which has been established by the University Grants Commission, then I can say that a committee has been established with Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru as Chairman, Professor Sidhanta and Shri V. K. Ayappan Pillai as Members and Shri Samuel Mathai as Secretary, by the University Grants Commission and not by the Government of India.

The terms of reference to this body are: to examine the problem of medium of instruction at the university stage and recommend ways and means of securing an adequate proficiency in English at this stage.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the reference to this committee is for the improvement of the standard in English language alone or for the improvement of the general standard of education?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is for the improvement of the general standard of education with particular attention to the raising of the standard or maintaining the standard of English because uptill now English has been the medium of instruction in our universities and if the standard of English goes down, the whole educational standard goes down.

Shri Bhagawat Jha Azad: Has not the Ministry accepted now that in the various regions the regional languages have to be developed with a view to making them the media of instruction? If so, do the Government consider that only the standard of English is to be raised and not of others?

Dr. M. M. Das: I could not follow it properly. Uptill now the medium of instruction in our universities had been English. Because in the secondary stage and in the university stage, the standard of English has gone down, the general standard of education in universities has also gone down. This has been alleged. So the Commission wanted a committee to be established to go into this question.

Shri Kamath: In view of the fact that India fought and fought successfully only against the British rule and British imperialism and not against English language and considering the fact that we have no prejudice against any language as such, do not Government propose to encourage the study of English which is a world language today though we have adopted and rightly so—Hindi as the official language of the Union?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are waiting for the report of this committee as well as that of the Official Language Commission.

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is not a fact that in many of the universities local or regional language is being used for teaching other subjects than English and if so may I know how this Committe which has been set up with the main purpose of raising the standard of English will assist in raising the standard in other subjects?

شکشا تکھا پراکرتک سنسار دھن

اور ویگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد) : میں یہ بات صاف کر دوں۔ یہ کمیٹی جو قائم کی" ہے اس کا اصلی مقصد یہ ہے کہ اس بات پر غور کرے کیا تعلیم کا اسٹینڈرڈ گر رہا ہے ؟ اور گر رہا ہے تو اسکا سبب کیا ہے ؟ جہاں تک انگلش زبان کی تعلیم کا تعلق ہے وہ کمیٹی کے لئے ایک سیکنڈری سوال ہے - اصلی سوال نہیں ہے -

The Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Let me elucidate this. The main objective for which the committee has been set up is to consider whether the standard of education is falling and if so, what are the causes thereof. As regards the imparting of education in the English language, that is a secondary question for the Committee and not the primary one].

Archaeological Mission to Afghanistan

*703. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to send an archaeological mission to Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of Afghanistan has agreed to undertake exploration of the archaeological wealth in that country jointly with the Indian experts?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know the objects of special interest which had prompted the Indian Government to send a delegation?

Dr. M. M. Das: The affinity between the Indian culture of old and pre-histroic days and the culture that existed at that time in Afghanistan.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know if the Government of India would undertake the exploration work jointly with that Government after successful exploration in that country?

Dr. M. M. Das: No.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The decision of the Government of India was taken long ago. What is the reason why the mission has not been sent so far?

Dr. M. M. Das: The final decision was taken in September 1955 but due to heavy rains in Punjab and other places our vehicles could not be taken to these places. Therefore, it is proposed now that the delegation will leave India for Afghanistan in the next spring season.

Survey of India

*705. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2309 on the 28th September, 1955 and state:

(a) the names, designations, etc, of persons who constitute the Works Committee in the Survey of India Department; and

(b) the basis of selecting its members?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 27].

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know if when the works committee was consitituted and what is the reason for the delay in its constitution?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : The works committee of photo zinco office was the only committee constituted and the rest are not constituted because either nominations were not received or because under the rules they are not required.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the Government have given any facilities for having a representative of the workers' union in this committee?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The *Karmacharis* union which is one of the workers' union—was not consulted because it has not yet been recognised by the Government.

बीमा कम्पनियां

*७०६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में आजकल कितनी बीमा कम्पनियां घाटे में चल रही हैं ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह) : (१) जीवन बीमा करने वाली ३८ बीमा कम्पनियां ने अपने पिछले मूल्यांकन में घाटा दिखाया, और

(२) सामान्य बीमा करने वाली २६ भारतीय बीमा कम्पनियों को १९५४ के वर्ष में हानि हुई।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इनका एक्सपेंस रेशियो क्या था ?

Shri M. C. Shah: It was beyond what was prescribed by the Controller of Insurance. I cannot give the exact figure for all these 38 and 28 companies. The expense ratios of these companies were much more than what was prescribed by the Controller of Insurance.

Shri A. M. Thomas: According to section 27 of the Insurance Act, certain funds had to be invested in the Government securities. In view of the idea of nationalisation of insurance companies has Government got any estimate of the additional resources that will be available by the nationalisation for financing the Second Five Year Plan?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the question is much beyond its scope.

Shri Jangde: Is it not a fact that this loss is due to the construction of big buildings and high salaries of the directors and managing agents?

Shri M. C. Shah: That also forms a part—only a part.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether Government propose to take over the administration of these companies since they are running at a loss?

Shri M. C. Shah: We cannot take over the administration because they are running at a loss. But if there are irregularities and if there are infringements of the sections of the Insurance Act and if we find that the interests of the policy holders are in danger, then certainly we will take over. We have already taken over eleven companies during the last 3-4 years.

Gold Smuggling

*707. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of gold intended to be smuggled into Goa was recently seized by the customs authorities;

(b) the number of cases of such seizures during the past three months; and

(c) the quantity of gold so seized?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a), (b). and (c). A large quantity of gold believed to be intended to be smuggled into India through Goa was recently seized on two different occasions and two different dates by the customs authorities near Vengurla within the Indian territorial waters from two dhows bound for Goa. The gold weighing about 32,580 tolas and valued at Rs. 30,95,100 was found concealed in these.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that this smuggling of gold to and from Goa goes on with the full knowledge of the Goan Government authorities?

Shri A. C. Guha: That question may be answered better by the Goan authorities. It is left to the hon. Members to make their own assumptions.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: On several occasions, it has been said on behalf of the Government that they have taken adequate steps to prevent gold smuggling to and from Goa. May I know whether there is any likelihood of completely stopping such modes of smuggling without completely throwing off the imperialistic regime in Goa and other areas?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not allow that question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the Government have any information with them as to the sources from which gold from India is being smuggled into Goa?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think it would be a profitable business to smuggle gold out of India; rather, gold is being smuggled into India.

National Museum

*708. **Shri A. M. Thomas:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Charles Russel, the American expert on museums has submitted a report to the Government of India on the proposed National Museum

(b) if so, what are his main recommendations; and

(c) whether his recommendations are proposed to be followed in the setting up of the Museum?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government take into consideration all proposals submitted to them by experts in the line.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether at the invitation of the Central Government Dr. Charles Russel visited India and enquired into this question?

Dr. M. M. Das: Sir, I may explain the position. There seems to be some confusion. The question of appointing a Director to take over charge of the National Museum which is going to be established has been under consideration for some time past and in this connection we asked the Technical Co-operation Mission to make available to us the services of a museologist. On 21st July, 1955, Mr. Liddle, Chief Educational Officer, T.C.M., informed the Ministry that Dr. Charles Russel, an American expert on museums had arrived in India on 19th July, 1955, as short tour consultant under the sponsorship of the U.S. State Department Educational Exchange Programme. We met the expert and he visited several of our museums and art galleries. But, he had to leave India before the anticipated time and he could not prepare and submit his report officially. Mr. Woodman, Director, Indian Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme sent us two reports drafted by Dr. Russel. Those reports could not be finalised by Dr. Russel due to his sudden departure from India.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the reports just now mentioned by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary have been considered by the last Advisory Committee on museums and if so, may I enquire whether according to those reports the plan of the Education Ministry has to be radically changed?

Dr. M. M. Das: The reports are under consideration, if they can be called 'reports' at all.

Solicitors in Income-Tax Department

*711. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2115 on the 23rd **September**, 1955 and state:

(a) why the partners of the Bombay solicitors of the Income-Tax Department are permitted to appear on behalf of the assessees in courts other than the High Courts; and

(b) in how many cases the consent of the Commissioner of Income-Tax was asked for in this connection during the years 1953, 1954 and upto 30th September, 1955?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The predecessor of the present Solicitor at Bombay had stated that it was not practicable for his partners to obtain the specific consent of the Commissioner of Income-Tax in each and every case. The Government therefore agreed to a general relaxation of this condition in so far as the Courts other than the High Court are concerned. This concession was continued when the present Solicitor was appointed.

(b) In view of the general relaxation agreed to above this question does not arise.

Shri Morarka: May I know what principle the Income-tax Department follow in giving permission to solicitors for appearing in the High Court?

Shri M. C. Shah: Well, the solicitor of the Income-tax Officer does not appear in what case.

Shri Morarka: I wanted to know what principle the Income-tax Officers follow in giving permission to the solicitors for appearing in the High Court on behalf of the assessees?

Shri M. C. Shah: As I say, when the solicitor to the Government does not appear in a particular case then the partner of the firm of that Government Solicitor can appear in that case.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government permits partners of the Solicitor to the Government to act on behalf of the assessees in all income-tax matters and if so, does the Government not realise that it creates an anomalous position in as much as the Government Solicitor advises the Commissioner in one case and in the same case his partner advises the assessees against the interests of the Government?

Shri M. C. Shah: I do not think that there is anything wrong. When the Government Solicitor advises the Income-tax Officer he does not appear in that case before the Income-tax Officer or the Appellate Tribunal. The partners of the firm can appear in those cases though we find that it is not a very good practice and when it was brought to our notice we have tried to find a substitute for the present Solicitor. But, we are advised by the Commissioner of Income-tax that in the present circumstances it will not be advisable in the interests of the Government to change the Solicitor who is very well

versed in all these matters and who helps us greatly in the matters of affidavits, applications and references in the High Court. Again, there is another point. We have already changed the Standing Counsel very recently and if we have both the Standing Counsel and the Solicitor not well experienced in these very delicate matters of references to the High Court the interests of the Government may suffer. So, we are advised not to change the Solicitor just now.

Shri Bogawat: May I know whether the Government. . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am calling Shri Morarka.

Shri Morarka: May I know how the work of the Income-tax Department is carried on in all other centres where the Government have no solicitors at all, particularly, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab?

Shri M. C. Shah: The cases of Bombay and Calcutta at times are very intricate and complicated. So many matters are taken to the High Court and the amounts involved are lakhs and lakhs of rupees. The assessees there get the best legal advice in both the centres and we have to meet those points raised by the legal experts of the assessees. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we must have a solicitor of a very high standing having enough experience on those intricate income-tax matters.

फौजी संस्थायें

*७१२. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल डिफेन्स एकेडेमी, खड़कवासला, सैनिक कॉलिज, देहरादून, आई० ए० एफ० एकेडमी जोधपुर और बेगमपेट और इसी प्रकार की अन्य संस्थाओं के, जहां प्रशिक्षणार्थी भर्ती किये जाते हैं, प्रचार के लिये सरकार ने क्या साधन अपनायें हैं ; और

(ख) इन संस्थाओं का देश के प्रत्येक भाग में प्रचार करने के लिये सरकार ने यदि कोई योजना बनाई हो तो उसकी विशेषतायें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) तथा (ख) प्रेस, पैम्फलेट, रेडियो, फिल्म तथा भरती संगठन द्वारा इन संस्थाओं का पर्याप्त प्रचार देश के प्रत्येक भाग में किया जाता है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रचार के आधार पर जो हमारी इन संस्थाओं में भर्ती होती है, वह किस किस प्रदेश से कितनी कितनी भर्ती हुई है और कुल मिलाकर कितनी भर्ती हुई है ?

श्री त्यागी : इसके लिये मुझे अलग से नोटिस की आवश्यकता होगी ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रचार जो हो रहा है, इसमें क्या इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जाता है कि जहां पर बीरतापूर्ण लोग रहते हैं और अपनी युद्धकला में हमेशा प्रवीण रहे हैं, उनकी इन संस्थाओं में भर्ती होने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई विशेष प्रचार किया जाता है क्यों कि वह पढ़े लिखे नहीं होते हैं और प्रचार का क्या सरकार द्वारा कोई ऐसा साधन अपनाया जाता है जिससे देश भर में हमारी इन संस्थाओं में उनका ठीक प्रकार से प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके?

श्री त्यागी : जिन संस्थाओं का अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, उनमें बे पढ़े लोग नहीं लिये जाते हैं। उनमें अधिकांश बहुत काफी पढ़े लिखे लिये जाते हैं और इसलिये अखबारों आदि द्वारा जो प्रचार होता है, वह उनके लिए पर्याप्त होता है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं का प्रकार करने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय ने कोई बृश चित्र (डौक्यूमेण्टरी फिल्म) तैयार किया है जो कि विशेषकर शिक्षण संस्थाओं में दिखाई जाती हो ?

श्री त्यागी : इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि यह संस्थायें काफी पुरानी हो गई हैं और हर साल उनके लिए प्रचार करना आवश्यक नहीं है। सारा भारतवर्ष इन संस्थाओं से परिचित है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government's attention has been drawn to the provision of a disproportionately large number of menial servants who are attached to these trainees in the National Defence Academy near Poona and whether Government considers it desirable to encourage the kind of atmosphere in which the trainees live in Khadakvasala?

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid I have not come prepared with the information relating to the lower service. The question pertains to the publicity and advertisement given for the entrance into these institutions.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know whether there is any proposal to send out circulars to all colleges and high schools so that the students may know what opportunities will be offered to them by way of career in the Defence Services through these Defence Service institutions?

Shri Tyagi: It is not the intention to send any circulars to all these institutions.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वाल्देन ज्यादातर पढ़े लिखे होते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देहरादून में जो संस्था है वहां पर जो १२ बरस तक के लड़के भर्ती किये जाते हैं क्या उनके वाल्देन को भी वह पढ़े लिखे समझते हैं ? मेरे खयाल में आपका प्रचार ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We will go to the next question.

Educational Institutions

*713. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government institutions that are specially meant for imparting education to the children of soldiers, sailors and airmen; and

(b) any special facilities provided for these children?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, Annexure No. 28].

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have the Government any assessment, rough though it may be, of the total number of seats that are available for these children, and the total number of seats that are required by the Services?

Sardar Majithia: Each school caters for about 300 children out of which 50 per cent belong to the Services.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I wanted to know the total number of seats that are available—apart from the 50 per cent reservation and the location of schools in unit lines—for the Defence Services for the education of their children and the total number of seats, though it may be a rough estimate, required by the Defence Services for the education of their children. May I know whether the figures are available?

Sardar Majithia: I have not got the total number of seats, but I could say that that there are four schools—the King George's Schools—at Ajmer, Bangalore, Belgaum and Nowgong. In addition to these, there are two Lawrence Schools at Sanawar and Lovedale, and there are 138 service schools run in the units.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That is given in the statement, and it is put down that 20 per cent of the boys admitted into the Lawrence Schools are given scholarships. May I know whether there are any regulations to determine how these scholarships are to be awarded to these children? May I know whether it is left to the heads of the institutions or is it regulated by any rules framed by the Government itself?

Sardar Majithia: Tests are held naturally by the heads of the institutions and they submit their recommendations to the Ministry.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In view of the fact that there are frequent transfers of military units from one place to another different State Governments in regard to education and also in view of the fact that the institutions which are provided by the Government are totally insufficient, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government in these matters?

Sardar Majithia. As a matter of fact, we are looking into that question, but for the time being, we can say that the education provided by these institutions run by the units themselves is in relation to primary education, and after that the boys who grow up can get admission into the King George's Schools. I have also made enquiries and I find that there are no children on the waiting list.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government have enquired further into the matter, with a view to promote secondary education among the children of sailors and other defence personnel?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, the King George's Schools and the Lawrence School cater for secondary education, and there are no persons on the waiting list.

Exhibition of Hindi Books etc.

*715. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of books kept at the Exhibition of Hindi Books, Maps and Charts held in the month of August, 1955 in New Delhi;

(b) the object of the Exhibition; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on organising it?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) About four thousand.

(b) The object was (i) to present a general review of the progress made since the inauguration of the Indian Republic in the spread of Hindi throughout India, particularly in the non-Hindi speaking areas; and (ii) to throw light on the extent and richness of modern Hindi literature.

(c) Rupees fifteen thousand approximately.

श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस प्रदर्शनी में जो पुस्तक प्रदर्शित की गईं थीं, उनके चुनाव का क्या ढंग था ।

Dr. M. M. Das: There was a sub-committee appointed by the Ministry. That committee selected the books.

श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : क्या इस प्रकार की प्रदर्शनी दक्षिण भारत के किसी नगर में करने का भी सरकार का विचार है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is a proposal before the Ministry that another exhibition should be organised by the Sahitya Akadami not only for Hindi literature but also for other languages.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस हिन्दी प्रदर्शनी का उद्घाटन करते समय क्या यह कहा था कि हिन्दी साहित्य को या हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में जितने ग्रन्थ प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं, बहुत कम संख्या में रखा गया है ? क्या साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि इस बजट अधिवेशन के समय एक दूसरी प्रदर्शनी की जाये जो कि काफी बड़ी हो और सब चीजों को बतलाती हो? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने कोई निर्णय किया है, यदि हां, तो यह प्रदर्शनी कब होगी और क्या उस समय इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रखा जायेगा ?

شکشا تتھا پراکرتک سلسار دھن اور ویگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد): آپ کے سوال کے پہلے ٹکڑے کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے میں کہونگا کہ وہ صحیح نہیں ہے اس موقہ پر جتنی کتابیں رکھی جا سکتی تھی وہ تمام رکھدی گئی تھیں ان سے زیادہ کتابیں نہ تھیں۔ باقی رہی یہ بات کہ اس وقت تک جس قدر ہندی لیٹریچر چھپا ہے اُس سب کی نمایش کی جائے تو یہ قابل غور ہے – اس طرح کی نمائش فوراً نہیں کی جا سکتی – گورنمینٹ نے اس بارے میں ابھی کوئی فیصلہ نہیں کیا ہے –

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): So far as the first part of the question is concerned I would say that it is not true. All the books that could be put on the occasion were placed there. There were no more books. As regards organising an exhibition of up-to-date Hindi Literature as a whole, this is worth consideration, but such an exhibition can not be organised immediately. The Government have taken no decision so far in the matter.]

छावनी की भूमि

*७१६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छावनी की भूमि सम्बन्धी नियमों में संशोधन करने के मामले में कोई प्रगति हुई है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : भारत सरकार अभी भी प्रस्ताओं पर विचार कर रही है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि वह कौन सी अड़चनें हैं जिन के कारण कि निर्णय करने में इतनी कठिनाई हो रही है और क्या मंत्रालय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि छावनियों की लाखों जनता फैसला करने में देरी होने के कारण बड़ा असन्तोष अनुभव कर रही है ?

Sardar Majithia: The Ministry of Defence has to look after so many other things that this problem does not get the same amount of attention as the more pressing problems which are there.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि आज से लगभग एक वर्ष पहले माननीय रक्षा संगठन मंत्री जी ने इन संशोधित नियमों का एक खाका तैयार किया था और क्या उस खाके को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया है या उसी के आधार पर आगे बढ़ा जा रहा है ?

Sardar Majithia: We are still considering the whole question and this, being a very complicated one, will naturally take some time.

श्री बी० डी० पांडे : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो नियम कंटोनमेंट के बनाये जायेंगे यह म्युनिसिपल नियमों के अनुसार होंगे या उन से भिन्न होंगे ?

Sardar Majithia: We will certainly consider the views of the people living in the cantonments and they will be done more or less according to their wishes and keeping in view the peculiar circumstances of the service.

Leather Research Institute

*717. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the Leather Research Institute, Madras for the current financial year; and

(b) the amount sanctioned during 1954-55?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b).

	1955-56 Rs.	1954-55 Rs.
Recurring .	7,73,100	6,01,000
Non-recurring .	2,22,000	1,50,000

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how the researches carried out by this Institute are brought to the notice of those persons who pursue this profession as a cottage industry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Institute maintains very close contact with leather industrialists, and with private tanners and with those engaged in tanning and the leather manufacturing industries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The answer given by the Minister is slightly vague. I wanted to know what steps the Institute is taking to make known its researches to the village workers who are engaged in leather industry.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are periodicals and publications which are issued by the Institute from time to time. The villagers or other people who are interested in the cottage industry can very well take advantage of those publications.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that the leather industry is not very prosperous there and has this Research Institute contributed anything to the prosperity of leather industry and made it more stable?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Institute has been rendering valuable service through its research work on the various problems that are before the cottage industrialists in the villages engaged in tanning and processing leather.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the Government have been from time to time assessing the help rendered by the Institute and will they bring out a report, so that at least we may know how the research has been made use of?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the use of research work is concerned, the is an advisory committee of the Instituse which holds periodical meetings and reviews the work of the Institute. But, if the hon. Member has any particular suggestion to make in this connection it can be passed on to that committee.

Colombo Plan

*718. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state how many students from India have received training uptill now in Australia under the Colombo Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): 121.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether besides these 121 students, other students have also gone for training on their own cost?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No student went on his own cost under this scheme. Under the Technical Co-operation scheme of the Colombo Plan, 180 students have so far gone to Australia for training. Out of these, 121 students have returned after completing their courses and 59 students are at present studying in Australia?

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether exchange programmes have been included?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir. They are separate.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the important subjects in which the students have been trained?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is a long ist of subjects; I can hardly read them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the students who have gone for training under this Plan have been guaranteed service on their return?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is 100 per cent guarantee, because one of the conditions of selection is that the person who is sent there must be working in the Government. So, when they come back, they are provided with jobs in some development projects.

Ancient Monuments in Punjab

*719. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the ancient monuments and archaeological sites of national importance in the Punjab during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Rupees 52,690/8/7 in 1952-53 and Rupees 61,039/11/6 in 1953-54.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the number of archaeological sites and monuments in Punjab?

Dr. M. M. Das: 103.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: In view of the fact that in the recent floods these monuments have been damaged, may I know whether Government propose to give a special sanction for the repair of these monuments this year?

Dr. M. M. Das: If there is a necessity for such a special grant, it must be given.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government has enquired into the matter?

Dr. M. M. Das: Our representatives are there and they are enquiring into the matter. Whenever there is any need, they will give a report and the money will be paid.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that certain other monuments and archaeological specimens have been brought to the notice of the Ministry for being brought under this wing? If so, what has been the fate of these monuments?

Dr. M. M. Das: This particular question will be taken up in the amending Bill when it will come before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know why, in spite of some very importan excavations being conducted at Rupar, the expenditure for 1953-54 is less—so far as I can hear it—compared to 1952-53? How does the Government explain this discrepancy?

Dr. M. M. Das: For 1953-54, the expenditure was Rs. 61,000 and odd; that also covers the expenditure of the excavation.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My question is this. In 1952-53 a certain amount of money was spent. In 1953-54 a lesser amount of money was spent. We have been told that extremely important excavations which relate to the linking of the history of the Mohenjodaro-Harappa period with our history have been conducted near Rupar in Punjab. If that is so, I do not understand why a lesser sum of money was spent in the latter year when more important excavations were supposed to be conducted.

Dr. M. M. Das: It means that most probably less amount was spent on the maintenance etc. and more amount was spent for excavation.

World University Service's Health Centre

*698. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the nature of the activities of the World University Service's Health Centre in Delhi for which Government has sanctioned grants?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): With a view to provide facilities of medical examination, tests and treatment to students and teachers of the University a Health Centre has been set up at the Delhi University.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether the Centre at Delhi has contributed in any way materially to the development of the health of the students here?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes; for the construction of the building, the total expenditure is Rs. 1,50,000 and we are contributing half the amount.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether the construction of the building for the Centre has begun to contribute to the Development of the health of the students?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The whole Centre has been set up for that purpose; it is quite natural that it has contributed to the better began of the students.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether this Centre will be open to the students of other universities also?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is a registration fee charged before from the students and teachers. Therefore, students of other universities will not be permitted.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether such Centres are contemplated in other universities?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is proposal to establish 30 such Centres in other universities in the next Five Year Plan.

Shri R. N. Singh: I request that Question 702 may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member must listen when I call the question, attentively. That is the more correct way. Question 702 may be answered.

Population Problems

*702. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to set up a Council to promote studies in population problems, is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, when a decision is expected to be taken; and

(c) the main functions of this Council?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

(c) The main functions proposed for the Council are as follows:

(1) To promote research on selected aspects of population problem by individuals and institutions in different parts of the country and support the same by adequate financial assistance and technical guidance where needed.

(b) To hold Seminars, conferences, and discussion groups on various aspects of the population problem.

(3) To promote and finance the setting up of research and training sections in demographic studies in selected Universities and research institutions in the country.

(4) To promote the training of research workers in demographic studies by the award of scholarships, fellowships, etc. to selected individuals for study either in India or abroad and also, if necessary, by special training programmes.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: As far as health problems are concerned, this question must come under the Health Ministry. As far as education is concerned, it must come under the Education Ministry. I do not understand how the Home Ministry is seized of this problem.

Shri Datar: The Home Ministry is seized of this problem, because the Home Ministry deals with census.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hindustan Aircraft Limited

*691. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail Coach Building Section of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited has any plan of expansion under the next Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what will be the proposed capacity and capital investment?

The Minister of Defence Organization (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes.

(b) The plan is still under examination.

भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण

*६९०. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५१ से १९५४ तक कोयला, मैंगनीज और पैट्रोल को खोजने की दृष्टि से कितने तथा किन किन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, और किन किन स्थानों में इन वस्तुओं के पाये जाने का ठीक ठीक अनुमान लगाया गया था ; और

(ख) किन किन स्थानों पर अनुसन्धानात्मक खुदाई का कार्य चल रहा है और वहां किन किन खनिजों के मिलने की संभावना है ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) (क) और (ख). आवश्यक जानकारी विवरण-पत्र के रूप में सभा-पटल पर रखी जाती है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट, ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २९] ।

Gypsum

*700. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a party of experts was sent to Andhra during this year to investigate the availability of gypsum there; and

(b) if so, what are the results of the investigations?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No party of experts was sent nor were any investigations for gypsum carried out during this year.

Pay Scales of Other Ranks in Defence Services

*704. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the replies given to the supplementaries. arising out of Starred Question No. 2283 on the 28th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the question of increasing the pay scales of Other Ranks in the Defence Services has been considered;

(b) if so, the decision taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Taking into account the resources available, the Government have decided not to take any further action in the matter for the present. Also the existing pay-scales of Other Ranks are, in the opinion of Government, not inadequate in comparison with the general standard of wages in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion Examinations in the Army

*709. **Shri C. D. Gautam:**
Dr. S. N. Sinha.

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Permanent Regular Commissioned Officers who fail to pass the Promotion Examinations for the grant of substantive ranks of Captains and Majors are turned out of service without being provided any pensionary benefits?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Since independence, no Regular Commissioned Officer has left the Army for failure in the promotion examinations. I may add, however, that if a future case arises, the question of reducing the pensionary benefits, otherwise admissible, will have to be considered on its merits, as the grant of pensionary benefits requires that an Officer's service must have been satisfactory.

Oil

*710. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of output of crude-oil (State-wise) in India during 1954; and

(b) the names of refineries now working?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) The following three oil refineries are at present operating in India:—

1. Digboi (Assam Oil Co. Ltd.)
2. Trombay Island, Bombay. (Standard-Vacuum Refining Co. of India Ltd.)
3. Trombay Island, Bombay. (Burmah-Shell Refineries Ltd.)

नेपाल में भारत की पूंजी

*७१४. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीयों की कुल कितनी पूंजी नेपाल में वहां के उद्योगों में लगी है; और

(ख) क्या नेपाल में भारतीय उपक्रमों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री देशमुख) : (क) सरकार को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) कोई नहीं।

Youth Hostel in Rajasthan

398. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to start a Youth Hostel in Rajasthan for providing accommodation to the travel-minded youth?

The Ministry of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): There is no such proposal.

फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन

३९९. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन योजना के अधीन निम्नलिखित बातों के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है :

(१) माध्यमिक स्कूलों में गोष्टी तथा वर्कशापों का प्रबन्ध करना;

(२) शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण विद्यालयों में विस्तार परियोजनाओं के विभाग खोलना ; और

(३) पब्लिक स्कूल और ग्राम शिक्षा संस्थायें स्थापित करना ;

(ख) इन कार्यों के लिये डालर सहायता किस प्रकार बांटी जायगी ; और

(ग) उक्त कार्यों में अभी तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद) : (क), (ख) और (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३०] ।

यह भी बताया जाता है कि फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन की किसी योजना के अन्तर्गत पब्लिक स्कूल नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं ।

मंत्रियों द्वारा यात्रा

४००. **श्री नारायण दास**: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५-५६ में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों की विदेश यात्राओं के लिये कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई ;

(ख) इनमें से कौन सी यात्रायें विदेशों के निमंत्रण पर की गई थीं; और

(ग) ऐसी कितनी यात्राओं का खर्च विदेशी सरकारों ने दिया ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क), (ख) और (ग) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जितनी जल्दी सम्भव हो सकेगा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा बिहार को सहायता

४०१. **श्री नारायण दास** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक बिहार में किन किन संस्थाओं को प्रसूति तथा शिशु-कल्याण और सामान्य कल्याणकारी अन्य कार्यों के लिये केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड ने अनुदान दिये हैं और कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिये हैं ; और

(ख) अनुदान के लिये किन किन संस्थाओं के आवेदन पत्र अभी तक केन्द्रिय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद):

(क) मांगी गई जानकारी के तीन विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३१]

(ख) किसी के नहीं ।

Newspapers and Periodicals

402. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that senior officers in the Government of India are being provided with newspapers and periodicals etc. at Government expense; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred thereon during 1953-54 and 1954-55?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Central Road Research Institute

403. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure recurring and non-recurring incurred over the Central Road Research Institute up to date; and

(b) the result of its research on lessening of cost of road construction?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Recurring expenditure upto 30-9-55: Rs. 28,68,200. Non-recurring expenditure upto 30-9-55. Rs. 25,64,000/.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 32].

सेना के पेंशनर

४०४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अप्रैल १९५५ को ऐसे कुल कितने पेन्शनर थे जिन्होंने सेना के तीन अंगों में से किसी एक में नौकरी की थी ;

(ख) उनकी संख्या राज्य-वार कितनी है; और

(ग) ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति १५ अगस्त १९४७ से पहले और कितने उसके बाद रिटायर हुए ?

रक्षा संगठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) २,१६,६२८१ । इसमें भारतवर्ष तथा विदेश दोनों के पेन्शनरों की संख्यायें शामिल हैं, लेकिन उन पेंशनों की संख्या इसमें शामिल नहीं है जो यूनाइटेड किंगडम में आडिट की गई थीं तथा जिनका वितरण लन्दन का कामनवेल्थ रिलेशन्स दफ्तर करता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). यह सूचना आसानी से नहीं मिल सकती कि हर एक राज्य के अलग अलग या रिटायर होने की तारीख के हिसाब से पेंशनरों की संख्या क्या है; और इस सूचना के इकट्ठा करने में जितना परिश्रम तथा समय लगेगा उसके अनुरूप उससे लाभ होने की सम्भावना नहीं है । जो कुछ भी सूचना मिल सकती है उस के अनुसार तीनों सर्विसों की मिला कर १ अप्रैल १९४९ से ३१ मार्च १९५५ तक कुल ६५,६२० सशस्त्र सेना के भूत-पूर्व सदस्यों को पेंशनें दी गई जिनमें जो पहिले भारतीय देशी राज्यों की फौजी में थे उनकी भी संख्या शामिल है । इसके साथ ही साथ उपर्युक्त समय के अन्दर ऊपर बताये हुये पेंशनरों में से ७५६३ पेंशनरों ने भिन्न भिन्न कारणों से पेंशन लेना बन्द किया ।

नोट:—उत्तर के (क) भाग में तथा ऊपर जो संख्यायें दी गई हैं वे भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की सर्विस पेंशनों से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं ।

Permits to Visit Kashmir

405. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the procedure adopted for the issue of permits to foreign press correspondents who want to visit Kashmir?

The Minister of Defence Organization (Shri Tyagi): Each case of grant of Kashmir Permit, is considered on its own merits. Applications from foreign correspondents are dealt within the same way as those from other foreigners.

N.C.C. (Navy Wing)

406. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units attached to the National Cadet Corps (Navy Wing) at present;

(b) the names of the places where they are stationed; and

(c) the total number of cadets in them?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a), (b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 33].

Indian Citizenship

407. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of foreign nationals who have applied for acquiring citizenship of India during the current year.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): No applications for acquisition of Indian Citizenship under the provisions of the Constitution are now being entertained as all such applications will be dealt with under the Indian Citizenship Act which is expected to be passed by the end of this year.

Basic Schools in Punjab

408. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of assistance given so far by the Central Government to the State of the Punjab for converting Primary Schools into Basic Schools?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Rs. 25,000/- was sanctioned during 1954-55.

Box-cars

409. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Box-cars have been purchased by the I.A.F. since the 1st July, 1955;

(b) if so, the number and the total amount spent on them; and

(c) the country and the agency through which they were purchased?

The Minister of Defence Organization (Shri Tyagi): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Smuggling

410. Shrimati Ila Palchaudhury: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of smuggled jewellery seized during 1955 so far; and

(b) the total number of persons from whom it was seized?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The total value of jewellery seized during 1955 (upto 31st October 1955) is Rs. 5,31,346/-.

(b) The total number of persons from whom it was seized is 336.

House Building Loans

411. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans for building houses are given to the employees of the Ministry of Defence; and

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the Armed Forces personnel. If so, the answer is as follows :—

(a) Though loans as such are not given, advances to military officers from their Defence Services Officers' Provident Fund and to civilians paid from Defence Services Estimates from their General Provident Fund are made for building houses.

(b) Does not arise because Government give no loans for building houses.

Cultural Scholarship Scheme

412. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total amount of financial assistance given under the General Cultural Scholarship Scheme to persons of Indian origin living in South and South-Eastern countries of Asia who came to India for studies or on a visit during the last three years?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Rs. 2,40,042-0-0 for studies, No financial assistance was or is given for any visit.

Indo-China Cultural Relations

413. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the special steps Government have taken to strengthen and develop the cultural ties between China and India?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 34].

Defence Production Board

414. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Defence Production Board;

(b) when the Board was constituted and on what basis; and

(c) the functions of the Board?

The Minister of Defence Organization (Shri Tyagi): (a) The composition of the Defence Production Board is *at present* as follows :—

Minister of Defence Organisation . Chairman.

2. Shri N. N. Wanchoo, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Controller General of Defence Production . . Vice-Chairman.

3. Shri S. Ratnam, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance; (Defence).

4. Dr. D. S. Kothari, Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Defence.

5. Dr. R. S. Thakur, Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (Army).

6. Major General S. D. Verma, Master General of Ordnance.

7. Captain (E) D. Shankar, Chief of Material, Naval Headquarters.

8. Air Commodore R.H.D. Singh, Air Officer-in-Charge, Technical and Equipment Services, Air Headquarters.

9. Shri K. K. Framji, Director General, Ordnance Factories.

It is proposed to modify the Constitution of the Board so as to include the Defence Secretary as the Vice-Chairman.

(b) The decision to constitute a Defence Production Board was taken by Government in August 1955, on the recommendations of the Ordnance Factories Reorganisation Committee presided over by Sardar Baldev Singh. The Board started functioning on the 1st November 1955.

(c) The Chief function of the Board will be to co-ordinate research, development and design activities of the three Armed Services with Defence Production and to control Defence Production generally with the object of developing indigenous capacity for the manufacture of equipment required by the Services.

University Grants Commission

415. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission since the 15th February, 1955; and

(b) what was the distribution of these grants amongst the various Universities ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Rs. 1,81,48,499-8-0.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 35].

Gandhi *Mahapurana*

416. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 142 on the 27th July, 1955 in respect of Gandhi *Mahapurana* and state :

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at regarding granting of financial assistance for publishing of Gandhi *Mahapurana;* and

(b) if so, its nature?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

UNESCO Fellowships

417. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO offered any fellowships to Indian nationals during the current financial year under the Technical Assistance Programme:

(b) if so, how many such fellowships have been availed of;

(c) whether any offer of awarding such fellowships to Indian nationals during the year 1956-57 has been made by the UNESCO; and

(d) if so, how many fellowships have been offered for the year 1956-57 ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) None of the fellowships offered fo 1955-56 has so far been availed of. However, two fellowships awarded under the 1954-55 programme have been availed of during the current financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ten so far.

आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में नियुक्तियां

४१८. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५२-५३, १९५३-५४ और १९५४-५५ की परीक्षाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितने व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में की गई ; और

(ख) इन दोनों सेवाओं की नियुक्तियों में कितने व्यक्ति अपने राज्यों के बाहर दूसरे राज्यों में नियुक्त किये गये ?

गृह कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क)

परीक्षा का वर्ष	आई० ए० ऐस०	आई० पी० ऐस०
१९५२-५३	३२	३९
१९५३-५४	४२	४४
१९५४-५५	४९	३१

(ख)

परीक्षा का वर्ष	अपने राज्यों के बाहर दूसरे राज्यों में नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	
	आई० ए० ऐस०	आई० पी० ऐस०
१९५२-५३	२३	८
१९५३-५४	२६	१६
१९५४-५५	३२	१०

Examinations in Hindi

419. **Shri B. N. Misra:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Institutions and Organisations in India which conduct Examinations in Hindi;

(b) the names of the various Examinations conducted by them;

(c) whether recognition has been given by Government to these examinations and to the Institutions; and

(d) if so, which of them and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information as available in the Ministry is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 36].

(c) and (d). A committee has been set up to consider the question of recognition of Hindi Examinations being conducted by the different Hindi Organisations in the country and their standardisation etc. The report of the committee is still awaited.

Income-tax Department Solicitors

420. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid to the two solicitors by the Income-tax Department, one at Bombay and the other at Calcutta during the years, 1952, 1953 and 1954;

(b) the nature of services rendered by the solicitors; and

(c) the basis on which the fees are fixed and by whom ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a), (b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

COLUMNS

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691.	Hindustan Aircraft Limited	818
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TO
LOK SABHA
DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOLUME IX, 1955

(21st November to 9th December, 1955)

ELEVENTH SESSION, 1955

(Vol. IX contains Nos. 1 to 15)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Friday, 9th December, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11.59 A.M.

ANNOUNCEMENT *RE.* DISCUSSION ON S. R. C. REPORT

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members are agreeable, I would like to make a suggestion to them for consideration and such action as they would like to take thereon.

Since the S.R.C. Report has been decided to be taken up for consideration on the 14th instant, I have been considering the best way of guiding the debate, so that, all shades of opinion will have a chance of expressing their views relating to matters and recommendations contained in the Report.

It has to be remembered that, as far as I can see, the idea of having a discussion at this stage is not to record any definite conclusions about the implementation of the report, but only to enable the Government to know the views of the hon. Members of this House, so that Government may take them into consideration while formulating their proposals for legislation.

This is obviously the first round of discussions as Members will get further opportunities of discussing and placing before the House specific points when Government introduce legislation. The present debate is, therefore, intended more for the purpose of a general discussion, keeping in view the broad points and broad recommendations about formation of separate units composing the Indian Union. There are some points such as merger of some parts of the existing States with other States, some questions about boundaries, etc. There is also the important question of safeguards for linguistic groups and financial and other administrative measures necessitated by the consequences arising out of readjustment of boundaries as detailed in Part IV of the Report. All these will be matters of detail for a more close examination and discussion in due course when specific proposals of Government come before the House. There is, however, scope for general indication on these points. There are also, similarly, many allied points of detail which, though relevant at the present stage, may only be mentioned if necessary but not form part of a discussion of a general character. This is my personal view.

Looking to the items of news appearing in the Press from day to day about public discussion of several parts of the Report, the resolutions by several bodies that are being passed and copies of which have been sent to me, and the discussion in the State Legislatures, reported in the Press, I am inclined to think that it will be better, if hon. Members having a common view on re-organisation and its various facets, informally discuss among themselves the particular points which they would like to place before the House and indicate to the Chair, for its guidance, the names of Members who will place them before

[Mr. Speaker]

the House on behalf of Members who share those views in common. I may again make it clear that though the Chair is not bound to call each such Member, it will do its best to give them a chance, so as to have the debate fully representative of the different views.

I shall also be thankful if, while supplying such names to the Chair, the specific points in respect of which those Members would like to speak, are also broadly indicated. If this is done, the Chair will be able to know beforehand the number and variety of points and will also be able to call upon such representative speakers to participate in the debate. In this way, every broad point will be not only before the House for consideration, but it will also enable the Government better to consider the view of the House and formulate their proposals.

My sole object in making the suggestion is to make the best use of the 54 hours allotted for the discussion of the Report. This will not only avoid repetition of the same views, but also spare time for giving opportunity to every set of views being expressed in the House.

I propose to allot half-an-hour to the individual speaker who leads the statement of a particular set of views. The time for the other speakers will depend upon the number of Members who share that set of views and various other factors, consistent with the allotment of time to other views in respect of which there may be sharp and varied differences.

I feel that, unless the debate is organised in some such manner as I have indicated, the discussions are likely to be rambling and will contain many repetitions, thereby possibly excluding expression of certain views, just because of want of time, in spite of the Chair's earnest desire to give proper time to each set of views.

I am making this announcement some time before the debate is to begin, with a view to enable hon. Members to have talks amongst themselves and if they agree to my suggestion, they may send the names and the points to the Secretary by the 12th instant, that is, two days before the discussion starts on the 14th instant. That will leave me some time to look into the suggestions received and give them due consideration. As the discussion will continue quite a few days, the names and subjects as indicated before may be given even after the 12th; but, for obvious reasons, the earlier they are given, the better.

I have thought it proper to make this suggestion as the matter is one of vital importance to all parts of the Union and it is but proper and fair that every group of Members should have an opportunity to have their views brought before the House through spokesman or spokesmen.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmedanagar South): There are vital and controversial questions as regards very few States. More time should be allowed to the Members from those States so that the views may be fully expressed.

Mr. Speaker: I am not at present dealing with what allotment of time should be made. I am merely indicating very general lines. Some questions may be really controversial. Some other may be made controversial. What I want is that every point of view should have an opportunity and sufficient time consistent with the overall time granted to express their views. That is the idea. If Members consider this and then give me names, I shall be very happy to adjust all points of view. That is my desire.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I would like to ask for a clarification. You have suggested, and very rightly too, this procedure for the expeditious and efficient disposal of this business, important as it is. You said that an hon. Member who wishes to raise a particular point should give that particular point in writing.

Mr. Speaker: Mention.

Shri Kamath: Yes. Does that mean that if, for instance, an hon. Member wants to speak about boundary disputes, he should mention which particular disputes he wants to speak about, or he may say in general, boundary disputes?

Mr. Speaker: The point is this. I do not know what disputes the hon. Members will be raising or placing. There may be boundary disputes in respect of many States. By way of illustration, I may say, take the State of Bombay, take the State of Bihar, take the State of Punjab and PEPSU. It would be better, therefore, if reference is given to the particular boundaries, so that I may know how to group the various speakers and how to arrange the speakers in respect of these various disputes, so far as possible. I have not yet decided, but my idea is,—of course everything depends upon the wishes of hon. Members and how things go—to have a first round of speakers in which all possible different views will be laid before the House. Then, of course, we may have second, third and fourth rounds as time permits. As I said, the idea is that every view should be placed before the House. So far as possible, no view should be crowded out. I believe hon. Members will appreciate this anxiety of the Chair to have expression of every view before the House. Nothing is settled. I do not know how things will develop and how the Members will react. Unless there is some such organisation of the debate, it will be difficult for the Chair to call upon Members and achieve best results from the proposed discussion.

Shri A. M. Thomas: (Ernakulam): May I request you to have this suggestion circulated to the Members through the Parliamentary Bulletin?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. We will circulate this.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): May I have another clarification in this respect? You have indicated that we should give the subjects on which we desire to speak. It may happen that after listening to the debate we may refer to some other subjects which may occur to us in that matter. So, would our indication of the subject be a sort of rigid thing to bind us, or would it...?

Mr. Speaker: The idea of having the points is to enable the Chair to make a selection of those points, but when a speaker is called upon, the other points which other Members might have taken are certainly open. I will not shut them out on that ground.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): These are very useful suggestions for the guidance of the Members that you have given us and we are thankful to you. My fears are that if it is a general discussion, there might be some confusion and muddle and we might be lost in that. I cannot put forward the suggestion that each State can be taken separately because some conclusions might be interdependent. But in my opinion, certain regions can be taken, certain sets of States can be taken and discussed separately usefully. Otherwise, if the whole thing is thrown open to the House and one Member speaks from the South, another from the North, one from the East, perhaps the one who has spoken previously may not be followed so exactly by the Member who wants to answer those questions or the suggestions that have been made.

There are questions, as you have said, about boundaries as well, the safeguards that are provided there, linguistic minorities and other things. So far as boundaries are concerned, certainly they would require to be discussed so far as the general discussion is concerned, but they will also come for minuter discussion when the specific proposals are brought before

us in the form of legislation. But, so far as general principles are concerned, as my hon. friend put it, the proposals about certain regions are very controversial. Therefore, I would request you to bear that in mind also.

An. Hon. Member: No, no.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I have got a decision this way, but I again put it to you to consider whether it would be advisable to adjust in such a way that certain regions might be taken separately, so that the debate might be real and useful suggestions might be made in that debate.

Mr. Speaker: I will certainly consider that point, and if Members give me indications of the points and the names, it will help me better. I am also prepared to meet Members, if they so like, informally and then come to such an arrangement of the debate as we possibly can. It is the common desire that on vital questions of this type where we are re-drawing the map of India, every view should come before the House and the Government.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): In some States there is no trouble, in other States there is. Will there at least be a minimum number of speakers for each State?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid if I were to allot time in proportion to the troubles, I shall perhaps indirectly be a party to add to those troubles. I should put it the other way, that the hon. Members who have nothing special or particular to say may keep aloof and give more time for States where there are controversies, but it will depend upon the names and co-operation of Members that comes to me.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Cyclone in Madras

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Under rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The recent severe cyclone in coastal districts of Madras, resulting in damage to life, property and Railways and the relief measures taken by the State and Union Governments."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): As desired, I am making this statement about the devastation caused by cyclone in Madras and the measures taken to give relief.

The cyclone was of great ferocity and swept across from East to West causing considerable loss of life and property in the districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Madhurai and Ramanathapuram between 30th November and 2nd December. I place before the House the latest facts that could be gathered from Madras.

Tanjore District: Loss of human life in the district has been considerable and the present estimates put it at 181. The small town of Vedarayam was completely isolated by flood water and 143 persons are reported dead.

Exact figures about loss of cattle are not yet available but the estimate is of 3,000 head in Pattukottai and Tiruthuraipoondi. About 1,000 buildings including huts are also reported to have been damaged in Pattukottai Taluk alone. Standing crop of paddy was submerged under sea and rain water and a number of plantain gardens, cocoanut trees and betel vines were uprooted. Railway communications were disrupted in the branch lines of the affected taluks. Irrigation channels were breached. It

is not possible to give correct estimate of loss at this stage but it is believed to be not less than Rs. 25 lakhs.

Tiruchirapalli District: Pudukottai Division of this district has been mostly affected. The damage in Alangudi and Tirumayam taluks is the greatest. For two days from the 30th of November all communications to Tirumayam were completely cut off and about 10 to 12 inches of rain fell in the area dislocating train services from Tiruchirapalli to Manamadhurai. Floods in Vellar, Agniyar and Pambar rivers breached some major tanks and also some minor irrigation sources. Five human lives were lost, as also some head of cattle although figures are not yet definite. Five hundred persons were rendered homeless in Alangudi town alone while 400 houses were damaged in Arimalam Panchayat. Standing crops of paddy, varagu and cholam which were ready for harvest were affected.

Madhurai District: Melur and Madhurai taluks were the greatest sufferers. Roads leading to Madhurai from Melur, Sivaganga and Alagarkoil were severely breached, as also 90 tanks in the Periyar system and 40 minor irrigation tanks. Four human lives were lost and 4,000 people rendered homeless in Madhurai town. Rural areas report collapse of 100 houses. Transplanted paddy crops suffered damage owing to submersion.

Ramanathapuram District: Cyclone has ravaged this district the most. Ramanathapuram had a rainfall of 23 inches on the 1st and 2nd December, a record figure equalling almost the average annual rainfall of this area. All taluks except Srivilliputhur were hit. Total disruption of all means of communication has made it difficult to collect reliable information about Ramanathapuram, Mudukulathur, Sivaganga, Tiruvadanai and Tirupattur taluks. Places like Tirupattur, Devakottai, Sivaganga, Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram and Mudukulathur were completely isolated for a number of days and so far it has been possible to re-establish communication only up to Paramakudi. Police wireless sets have been rushed to the affected areas. 300 families have been rendered homeless in Mudukulathur. Widespread damage to houses and considerable loss to cattle is feared in Aruppukottai taluk. A large number of houses are reported to have tumbled down in Devakottai, Karaikudi and Hirupattur towns where 5 deaths are stated to have occurred. Exact assessment of the damage will be possible only when flood waters have receded, but the loss appears to be heavy.

RELIEF OPERATIONS

(a) *Supply of foodgrains and clothing*: Everything possible is being done by the State Government to rush relief to the affected areas and to find immediate succour and shelter for the victims. The operations are obviously greatly hampered because of complete disruption of communications. The Chief Minister, the Public Works Minister and some officers made an aerial survey on the afternoon of the 5th, and arrangements have also been made for air-dropping of aid whereever necessary. Measures to this effect are already afoot. 500 tons of rice have been sent from Tuticorin to Mandapam for relief work in Mandapam-Ramanathapuram area. The Chief Minister has gone to Paramakudi to supervise the operations personally. A Member of the Board of Revenue has been put in overall charge of the Tanjore-Tiruchirapalli area. The resources of social, charitable and humanitarian institutions are also being mobilised for the purpose. Arrangements for supply of cloth are being made in the affected areas. The State Government are organising a State Relief Committee which will chalk out a detailed programme for relief.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

(b) *Public Health Measures*: Due precautions are being taken so far as public health measures go. Anti-cholera vaccinations have been made and additional public health staff deputed to the affected areas. Multi-vitamin tablets to the flood-stricken people are also being supplied.

(c) *Financial and other assistance given by the Centre*: The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have authorised the State Government to draw their full requirements of rice from the Central Store in Madras. The usual formula of eligibility of the State Government to a grant of half the total expenditure incurred in gratuitous relief up to Rs. 2 crores and three-fourths in excess thereof will be applicable. The Defence Ministry has sent a Dakota on the 6th afternoon with the necessary supply-dropping personnel. This aircraft has been in operation from Tiruchirapalli airport from the noon of the 7th of December. On that day, 4 tons of supplies were dropped at five places, and it is expected that air-dropping will be increased on subsequent days according to the needs as assesesd by local officials. A Devon aircraft has been made available by Headquarters Training Command for dropping leaflets at the supply-dropping zones to keep people informed of the operations. Arrangements are also being made by the Defence Ministry to supply clothing material out of the salvaged and serviceable surplus stores.

(d) *Relief from the Prime Minister's Fund*: A sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs has been given out of the Prime Minister's Fund for relief operations.

The House will undoubtedly join me in extending our heart-felt and deep sympathy to the people of affected areas in their distress and suffering and to express the hope that they will continue to bear them with equanimity and courage as they have done so far.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur): In view of the information that we have received that many of the educational institutions have been very greatly disturbed, may I know whether any special effort has been made to help them so that the normal work can go on as far as possible?

Mr. Speaker: When a statement is made in reply to a notice of "calling attention" to a matter of urgent public importance, we generally do not allow any supplementary questions.

An. Hon. Member: I want to make one suggestion....

Mr. Speaker: I know Members can put the question in the form of a point of information and all that. I think they should make all these enquiries of the Home Ministry, and they will give the necessary information. Otherwise, the proceedings will be turned into a sort of short notice question over which supplementaries are allowed.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: May I make one submission? We have not been given any information about loss to railway property.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will do so; he will supply it outside the House to the hon. Member.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have tried to make as comprehensive and detailed a statement as was possible. But I shall certainly be ready to receive suggestions from all quarters, and I shall pass them on to the State Government.

MOTION RE SUSPENSION OF RULE 321

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

> "That Rule 321 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion that leave be

granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, namely, the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1955, be suspended."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): May I rise to a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: First, let me place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

"That Rule 321 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, namely, the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1955, be suspended."

What is the point of order?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My point of order is one perhaps more of propriety which I consider to be comprehended in the expression 'point of order'. Yesterday I had myself suggested that the only honest and straightforward course for Government to get out of their predicament was to move for suspension of the rules. You, however, had been listening intently to arguments made from different sections of the House, and you had reserved your decision till the 12th, suggesting at the same time that after you announce your ruling, the discussion of the different stages of the Bill, if you allow it to be introduced, would be over on the same day. Now, it would have been different if yesterday you had made up your mind after having listened to different people in the House. Since you have not given your ruling so far, I find it rather unseemly and a real infraction of the order of this House, when three eminent Members of the Government party are sponsoring a motion to suspend the rules.

I feel that this kind of precipitate action is not only an indication of the jittery nerves of the Congress Party, but it is a reflection on the dignity of the Chair, which is the sheet-anchor of the rights of the House.

That is why I do not understand how, more you have given your ruling—since you had announced your intention of giving your ruling after listening to arguments on all sides of the House—I do not understand how the Government Party could come forward with this motion. If the Government Party had come forward yesterday early in the morning or after consulting you and securing an ascertainment of your wishes, everything would have been in order. But now things are proceeding in a fashion which is very unseemly, which is a fundamental infraction of the rights of the House that you in your dignity represent. I therefore submit that this is a matter which you should rule out of order, and other proceedings should be taken recourse to if Government really wants to get out of its predicament.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear those who object.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I invite your close attention to rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business? It refers to a point of order raised in the House. Yesterday my hon. friend, Dr. Krishnaswami, raised a point of order—I refer you, Sir, to the official record of yesterday's debate on this motion. It says...

Mr. Speaker: It is fresh in our minds. He need not read it and take the time of the House. Let us dispose of this matter as early as possible.

Shri Kamath: He raised a point of order and you were pleased to admit it. And with your characteristic patience, you heard all sections of the House and, as my hon. friend has just said, you reserved your ruling for Monday, the 12th. Sub-rule (3) of rule 389 says:

"Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2) a

[Shri Kamath]

member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is a point of order and if so, give his decision thereon, which shall be final."

As I have understood this particular rule and as we have known the procedure in this House and also in the old Parliament, when a point of order is raised with regard to a particular motion before the House—the motion was for leave to introduce a Bill by the Minister and the point of order was raised with regard to that motion for leave to introduce the Bill in this House; that was the concrete point of order raised—so far as I am aware, all proceedings of the House are suspended or, may I say, postponed, till such time as you are pleased to give a decision on the point of order raised by an hon. Member in the House with regard to that particular motion. Now, this motion by my hon. friend, Shri Altekar, has been introduced, with your consent—because rule 402 says that it should be with the consent of the Speaker; so I presume your consent must have been given; otherwise, it could not have been moved. I suppose Members are aware of this rule...

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): We are aware.

Shri Kamath: Therefore, this motion by Shri Altekar has been made with regard to that very motion, the Minister's motion for leave to introduce the Bill. So there are two motions before you and the House—one is the point of order raised yesterday by a Member and the second is the motion now moved.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean that a point of order is a motion?

Shri Kamath: I am sorry; there are two points before the House for decision, two points with regard to the same motion. And as far as I am aware, a point of order takes precedence over everything else in the House. Once a point of order is raised, until that point of order is finally decided by you, all proceedings with regard to that particular motion are barred under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. Therefore, I would suggest that this particular motion for leave to introduce the Bill, before you give your decision on the point of order, is wholly out of order. The relevant part of your remarks at the end yesterday is this:

> "However, as it is an important point, I thought I must be patient and give a hearing to all friends who wanted to say something. So, as I said, I shall be able to give my ruling on Monday, the 12th."

In the proceedings, you were pleased to observe:

> "In case I come to the conclusion...."—

"In case", means it is not yet certain whether you will or will not—

> "In case I come to the conclusion that this is not a substantially identical Bill and, therefore, it should be permitted, then, as I have already made it clear to the House, all the further stages .....will be taken up and will be over the same day."

Now, you may or may not allow it: you may over-rule the point of order or you may uphold the point of order. In case you uphold the point of order, then the question will arise whether this particular rule—rule 321— must be suspended—not before that. In case, you disallow the point of order, then of course, the Bill will be introduced and there will be no difficulty. So, before you give a definite ruling on the point of order, any further motion with regard to the Law Minister's motion to introduce the Bill is wholly untenable according to the rules of procedure that we have adopted, and it must be summarily ruled out of order by you, in consonance with the spirit and letter of the rules. I am aware that you are vested with

over-all powers under rule 401. But, Sir, knowing you—as we do and your anxiety all these years to see that parliamentary democratic traditions and precedents—correct and right ones—are set up in this House,—and generations to come will be guided by those,—I am sure that you, as you have always been chary and sparing in the exercise of these over-rall powers, will on this occasion—as this is a very important matter of amending the Constitution; my hon. friends on this side and on the other side too, have said that this is not a matter which should be taken light-heartedly or lightly—not exercise those over-all powers at all and see to it that the spirit and the letter of these rules that you in your wisdom and the Rules Committee have framed shall be upheld and shall be followed—in truth, spirit and letter thereof.

I, Sir, will not refer to the mere technical point of notice of motion. I do not know whether it requires two days' notice or not; I do not want to insist upon that. I am perfectly satisfied if it is otherwise in order, and it may be taken up. But, as I have said, it is wholly out of order in view of the point of order raised yesterday, until you announce your decision on the point of order on Monday, the 12th.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Let me make the position clear. I have heard all these arguments and I do not propose to allow a long discussion. We had 2½ hours yesterday. I think it should be enough. I propose to hear only the hon. Law Minister with respect to what Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Kamath have said and then—not give my decision—proceed further.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): I wish to oppose the point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Law Minister will do it!

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): May I add another argument, so that that may also be answered.

Mr. Speaker: No answers to all problematical points are necessary.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee has, to my mind, very rightly said that it is not a point of order but a point of propriety, and therefore, I said that I would proceed without any ruling on the point. I cannot decide points of propriety by giving rulings.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I would only shortly say that all this trouble has arisen, and we discussed for 2½ hours yesterday, in view of a point of order which was raised. If I remember aright, and if hon. Members also remember aright, it was almost universally expressed even by those who took part in the debate by raising that point of order, that they were not opposed to anything which was contained in the Bill itself, but they wanted to oppose it on certain other grounds, according to which they said it was not proper, it was the same Bill and so on and so forth. At the end, I think Shri H. N. Mukerjee himself said that probably it would have been better if Government had come forward or asked somebody else—it is as much the duty of any hon. Member, whether he belongs to this party or that, if he really wants that something should be done for which there was very little opposition—to bring this motion. It is not the duty of the Government alone to do this; it is as much the duty of the other side which raised the point of order. Therefore, I think it was more or less suggested by the Opposition that this rule should have been waived. I do not know what is there objectionable in this motion and it is hardly expected of any Member to rise up and oppose the motion which my friend, Shri Altekar, proposes to make and which he is entitled to do under rule 402 that rule 321 may be suspended. After all, I do not know what is highly improper here. It is not as if he wants to interfere in any way with the decision that the Speaker may ultimately give. That is not Shri Altekar's idea at all. Whatever the ultimate decision of the Speaker may be, at this stage there

[Shri Pataskar]

is nothing improper in Shri Altekar making the suggestion, which he himself had made, and trying to pursue that suggestion. The shorter and better way will be to make a motion for suspension of this particular rule and then the Bill may go through. There is nothing improper in it.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know why there is this anxiety of having speeches again in opposition of this. I would call upon Shri Altekar to say in a few words as to why his is making this motion.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): May I point out one thing now? Having regard to the situation which has arisen, and having regard to the fact that the point of order raised yesterday is awaiting your definite adjudication, would it be proper to ask for suspension of rule 321 only? Should not the hon. mover of this motion also ask for the suspension of rule 389? I say this because I do not agree with the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs that even after this motion is made, you may give your ruling on Monday. There is nothing on which you can give your ruling and that would be making it absolutely infructuous and the point of order wil be dead and gone.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will see that rule 389 relates only to a point of order.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: When a decision is pending, which is to be given under rule 389(3), my hon. friend is putting in a motion for the suspension of rule 321, which would mean that leave would be given by the House for it and there will be nothing left of the point of order. The point of order will be dead and there will be nothing on which your adjudication will be given.

Mr. Speaker: That will be a matter, as Shri Mukerjee said, of propriety.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am logically saying that with respect to our anxiety that the Bill may go through if you want really to suspend one rule, you should also ask for the suspension of the other rule.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is at liberty to act as he likes, but I do not think that the suspension of rule 389 is also necessary.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): I am reluctant to make bold to differ from Shri Chatterjee because he is an eminent lawyer, but I disagree with him in this fact when he says there will be no use in announcing judgment over that point of order. If we take the analogy of a judicial proceeding, the point is raised there and the judge reserves his judgment. If the parties compromise or the party concerned withdraws his case, they are at liberty to do that, even if that judgment is not required—the judgment may not be relevant so far as that particular case is concerned. Similarly, I feel that the point of order may not be required so far as this particular issue for the present is concerned, but a point of order always relates not only to that issue for that occasion only, but it is useful also for future guidance when such a question arises. You may say that it is not immediately necessary to give your adjudication. That will be for you to say, but as has been said here by two of my friends that when this point is pending before you, there cannot be any motion so far as that is concerned, I beg to differ from that view because I feel that even if that motion may be carried now, it does not affect so far as the point of order is concerned. You may give any decision on it one way or the other. This motion is decided by the House quite independent of what might come out of your mouth on that point of order and it would not affect the subsequent decision that you have to give. It would not prejudice the conclusion that you might arrive at on it. It is quite independent and separate from that fact. Therefore, so far as I can see, there is no harm in our considering this motion independently, and it

would be for you, if you deem it proper in spite of this decision, to give any judgment or not on the point of order.

Shri Altekar: My object in bringing forward this motion was that the Constitution (Eighth Amenment) Bill was an urgent one and that it should get through the House as early as possible. Apart from the question of the point of order that was raised yesterday in connection with the introduction of that Bill, I thought that the objection was on account of rule 321, and, therefore, if rule 321 is suspended, the Bill can be proceeded with in this House. That was a point which I made clear in my speech yesterday. I thought that the best course under the circumstances would be, without mincing any matters, as to whether the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill was in substance the same or identically the same as the Constitution(Seventh Amendment) Bill and instead of taking so much time over that, to find out a way out of the difficulty by suspending rule 321 itself. I thought that was the best course and I suggested it in my speech yesterday. Thereafter when I heard my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee also, who agreed with the same suggestion, I framed this motion and sent it on and it is placed before the House now.

With regard to the point of order, I say that although it is no doubt a question of importance so far as this Bill is concerned, the most important question is getting the Bill passed. So far as the discussion that went on yesterday is concerned, it is of importance from the technical point of view, but we want to have the substance and not the shadow or mere form. From that point of view I have given this motion, which stands in my name, and that is the reason why I have given it. There is absolutely nothing in my mind that the dignity of the Chair should in any way be touched—absolutely nothing of the sort—because whatever your ruling may be on that point, it is only with regard to the question whether the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill can be introduced in this House so long as rule 321 stands as it is, it is restricted to that question only. The point that I have taken up is that rule 321 itself should be suspended so that all the controversy over that particular question may be stopped. From the point of view of touching the most essential and crucial point I have brought forward this motion in order that the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill can be proceeded with when rule 321 is suspended.

With regard to my arguments, may I give them now, Sir?

An Hon. Member: Not necessary.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): May I draw your attention to a precedent?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Altekar may continue.

Shri Altekar: The reason why I have given this motion is that the whole discussion as regards whether these two Bills are identical and substantially the same is purely a question of a rather technical nature; that controversy is purely for the purpose of the form. What came in our way was that rule 321 would not allow such a Bill—a Bill of substantially identical nature. The circumstances that prevented the consideration of the first Bill in this House and its reference to the Select Committee were that the requisite majority of half the number of this House was not present at that particular time to vote for the motion. It was not carried because 246 were for the Bill and only two opposed and the necessary number of 250 to vote for the motion was not there in this House. That particular motion was substantially carried—I may say—with only two Members against and something like 15 other Members were outside.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think it is opening up the whole controversy again. Let us not go into that. Hon. Member has sufficiently explained as to why he thought this course fit and he has already got the Speaker's consent to have this motion.

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Tirupati): There is neither propriety nor a point of order. The point of order was that leave ought not to be granted under the rules as they stand. (*Interruptions*) Let the hon. Members not feel impatient.

The point of order was raised that under the rules as they stand leave ought to be granted. You have reserved your judgment and it is open to you to say that this is barred in which case it is not open to the hon. Members to say that notwithstanding the present rules, this rule be suspended? Yesterday itself the hon. Law Minister could have said this as soon as the point of order was raised. It was argued that this point of order has no basis; it was a new Bill and leave ought to be granted. If, however, you should take a different view, what is the position? I am making a motion for suspension of this rule 321. Hon. Members who are sitting on this side —eminent lawyers—will always argue with me that they can always plead in the alternative. We can say this is point of order—a preliminary point. If, however, you do not agree with me, I am prepared to argue the other one.

This is not a matter on which the House or any portion of the House had a difference of opinion so far as the substance was concerned. It is the absence of four Members. In those circumstances a point of order was raised that it is something and hon. Members were very anxious that nothing should be done to contravene the procedure that has been enacted or the rules. The same procedure lays down that in case such an objection is raised, the rule can be suspended. The Law Minister could have moved it yesterday; Shri Altekar could have moved it yesterday notwithstanding the fact that you did not deliver the decision on the point of order. Now it is said that the Chair's dignity is taken away. How? You can easily say that in view of the suspension of the rule, it is unnecessary to give a ruling on the point of order. Is it as if hon. Members can tie our hands and say: you must give a ruling on the point of order?

There is another thing also. Some hon. Members said that if this was disposed of, the point of order would last for the future occasion. Hon. Members—lawyers—know that on hypothetical issues no ruling can be given. Therefore, I would earnestly request you to allow this point to be raised now and not to deliver the ruling, if the House agrees that the rule be suspended. You can give your consent if the House agrees to suspend the rule. I would earnestly request you not to give the ruling on the point of order because it is not a matter before us. You can always say: in view of the decision of this House, there is no more objection under rule 321 or 149; the objection is dropped; it is a new procedure and therefore, I am not going to give my ruling on this point of order to serve future purposes. Future points of order will take care of themselves. Shri Kamath is there.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): The main point at issue is whether the two Bills are substantially the same.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the issue before us.

Shri K. K. Basu: My point is this. If this rule is suspended and this new Bill is allowed to be introduced then there is nothing for you to decide. We have not decided. If the rule is suspended the present provisions of the rules would be no longer there. All the sides have agreed that if one the 12th the Bill is allowed to be introduced, we shall get the Bill passed on the same day. We are also as eager to get this Bill passed. So let this motion stand over; your decision will be there and it will be much more

dignified and add to the dignity of the Chair. The judgment is reserved and the Government is asking for a change. Let us wait till the 12th. May I request that this motion be allowed to stand over till the 12th when the point is decided?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee *rose*—

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to hear anything now. I have heard enough and I do not want any further advice from any Member of this Hounse on this point. The point to my mind is very simple.

In the first place, I must thank Sardar Hukam Singh for giving me the analogy which exists in the courts. When a case is argued and the judgment is reserved, the parties come to a compromise or a settlement or the plaintiff wishes to withdraw, so far as I have known, in the courts, the practice is that the judge is very happy about it. Either the withdrawal or the compromise is allowed. It is not that the judge insists and says: no; you shall not compromise and the judgement must be written. It is the usual practice.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): May I say one word?

Mr. Speaker: There need be no further argument on this question. I am not going to allow anything now.

Here is a case in which the Government is coming with something very sensible. A private Member or a Member of the majority party—I make no technical distinctions between them—in pursuance of the suggestions made not only by Shri Mukerjee but by Shri Raghavachari, if I am right, has brought this motion. The hon. Deputy-Speaker also pointed out that the question of the dignity of the Chair does not arise. On the contrary, if the hon. Members have some sympathy for the Chair, for all the infliction of 2½ hours of yesterday and the further trouble of going through all the mass; I think they should be glad that the motion is brought and that the Chair is spared the further troubles of going through these and writing a ruling.

1 P.M.

What is the point that was raised? No principle of procedure was involved in the point of order. The question was with respect to the determination of certain facts. After all whether a Bill is identical or not identical, any decision will be restricted only to that particular question. It cannot be a precedent for further Bills. The substantial identity of every Bill—that question will have to be examined on merits. One decision—right or wrong—is not going to be a precedent for other cases because each case will stand on its own facts. All that the Chair is called upon to decide—was called upon to decide or is called upon to decide—is whether these two Bills are identical. The Chair may take the view that they are identical and the Chair may take the view that they are not identical. The Chair may be right or the Chair may be wrong. But, how is that going to affect the parliamentary procedure? The Chair is not going to decide about the procedure generally. I was saying yesterday that the question was limited, but then it revolved itself and a good deal of thing was said. Therefore it is, that I thought it best to give my consent to this motion particularly in view of the suggestion having come from two eminent Members of the Opposition and an anxiety being shown that they are equally eager to put through the Bill this session. Now, if there is equal anxiety on the part of all to put this Bill through, I do not see why there should be any objection on this procedure. I think the motion that has been made is perfectly in order and I again repeat that I thank Shri H. N. Mukerjee for having frankly conceded that this is not a point of order but this is a point of propriety. Personally I do not feel that there is any question of propriety involved but there is scope for difference of opinion; some Members may think differently and I may think differently.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Where is the point of propriety on some Member of the Government having adopted a course which he considered to be proper, honest and straightforward?

Mr. Speaker: Ordinary thinking is different from political thinking and all I can say is that on every proposition there can be a difference of opinion. We cannot go into the minds of people and say this is right or that is wrong, this is proper or that is not proper. Everybody judges for himself. So, I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Rule 321 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, namely, the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1955, be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put the motion moved by Shri Biswas yesterday to the vote of the House. The question is:.....

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Sir, before you put the motion and take the sense of the House I respectfully submit that now that the motion regarding the suspension of rule 321 has been passed, you will have to dispose of your ruling on the point of order kept for decision and then only this matter can be considered and not before.

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of order, the sequence in which I have to put. I thought I should better thank the Members at the end after putting the motion before the House.

Shri Raghavachari: Till your decision is announced one way or the other this cannot be put before the House.

Mr. Speaker: I will do that at the end. Now, I will put the motion.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, as suggested by my friend Shri Raghavachari I thank the Members for having spared the trouble to the Chair of going through the whole mass of proceedings. I do not propose to give that ruling now.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I introduce the Bill.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF SALARIES (EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Act, 1950.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. C. Shah: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: Out of 6 hours allotted for the Delhi (Control and Building Operations) Bill, 5 hours and 10 minutes have been availed of till yesterday and 50 minutes now remain for completing the clause-by-clause

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

consideration and the Third Reading of the Bill. This would mean that the Bill will be disposed of by about 1.55 P.M.

Thereafter the House will take up the Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Amendment Bill for which half an hour has been allotted.

After the disposal of this Bill, the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill and the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Bill be taken up for which 3 hours have been allotted.

I may just invite the attention of the House that we are sitting tomorrow and there will be no question hour. Therefore, the proceedings will start at eleven o'clock.

DELHI (CONTROL OF BUILDING OPERATIONS) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further clause-by-clause consideration of the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Bill.

First, we will take up clause 4. I shall call hon. Members who have tabled amendments to this clause to move them if they so desire, so that we may discuss them together.

Clause 4.—(*Declaration of controlled area*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 7 add:

"Provided that if any area, declared as a controlled area, is not developed within two years from the date of the notification, the declaration will be regarded to have lapsed."

Shri Radha Raman (Delhi City): I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 7, *add:*

"Provided that such controlled area shall cease to be a controlled area if it is not developed within a specified period mentioned in the notification."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 7, *add:*

"Provided that any area, declared as a controlled area will cease to be such if it is not developed within three years of such declaration."

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 6—

after "declare" *insert* "for a specified period not exceeding two years".

Mr. Speaker: Amendments moved:

(1) Page 3—

after line 7, *add:*

"Provided that if any area, declared as a controlled area, is not developed within two years from the date of the notification, the declaration will be regarded to have lapsed."

(2) Page 3—

after line 7, *add:*

"Provided that such controlled area shall cease to be a controlled area if it is not developed within a specified period mentioned in the notification."

(3) Page 3—

after line 7, *add:*

"Provided that any area, declared as a controlled area will cease to be such if it is not developed within three years of such declaration."

(4) Page 3, line 6—

after "declare" *insert* "for a specified period not exceeding two years".

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कल हाउस (सभा) में इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधार न्यास) के बारे में सख्त शिकायत की गई थी कि इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के रूबरू ऐसे मामलात पेश थे जिनके कि अन्दर १५, १५ वर्ष हुये कि इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने कई जगह नोटीफिकेशन (अधिसूचना) जारी कर दिये थे लेकिन उन जमीनों को अभी तक एक्वायर (अधिग्रहण) नहीं किया गया है और न उनके बारे में फैसला हुआ है । १५ वर्ष की बात तो कहां तक दुरुस्त है, मैं ठीक ठीक नहीं कह सकता लेकिन इसमें कोई शक़ नहीं कि अर्से से ऐसा हो रहा है कि जमीनों के नोटिफिकेशन (अधिसूचनायें) जारी कर दिये जाते हैं लेकिन काफी अर्से तक उन पर क़ब्ज़ा नहीं किया जाता, बहुत अर्से तक उनका एक्वीज़ीशन (अधिग्रहण) नहीं होता और जो बेचारे मालिकान हैं और जो जमीन में इंटरेस्टेड (रुचि रखते) हैं उनको बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है। उनके ऊपर वह मकानात नहीं बना सकते, उन के ऊपर वह कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते । इस तरह का एम्बार्गो (रोक) अगर रख दिया जाता है तो उस से बड़ा नुक्सान होता है ।

इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि गो कि यह बिल १ जनवरी, १९५७ तक ही है, लेकिन कल यहां जो तकरीरें हुईं और उन का जो जवाब आनरेबल मिनिस्टर (माननीय मंत्री) साहबा ने दिया, उन से मैं डरता हूं कि हो सकता है कि जो बिल १४ महीनों के लिये आया है वह २४ महीनों के लिये हो जाय और उस के बाद कोई कंटिनुएशन (जारी रखने वाला) बिल आ जाय । हमेशा ऐसा होता है कि जो बिल एक या दो बरस के लिये आता है उस को कहा जाता है कि एक्सटेन्शन हो (बढ़ा दिया) जाय । चुनांचे यह कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं होगी कि इस बिल को १ जनवरी, १९५७ के बाद खत्म न किया जाय बल्कि वह आगे भी बढ़ता चला जाय ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

इसी तरह से कल जो आखिरी तकरीर हमारी मिनिस्टर साहबा ने की उस से मालूम होता था किसी वक्त में ऐसी शक्ल पैदा हो सकती है कि कुछ मकानात को गिरा दिया जाय यह कह कर कि यह कंट्रोल्ड एरिया (नियंत्रित क्षेत्र) है । इसी तरह से एक ऐसी सिचुएशन (स्थिति) पैदा हो सकती है कि हैफजर्ड (अंधाधुंध) कह कर आगे मकानों का बनना ही बन्द कर दिया जाय या जो मकानात बनवाने का काम है वह अगर पूरा नहीं तो बहुत दूर तक बन्द हो जाय । जिस का नतीजा यह होगा कि अगर और ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम ५०, ६० हजार या १ लाख आदमी जो कि बिल्डिंग आपरेशन्स (भवन निर्माण कार्यों) में लगे हुये हैं बेकार हो जायेंगे और उन की रोज़ी खत्म हो जायगी । इसी तरह से जिन्होंने अपने मकान का कुछ हिस्सा बना लिया है उन को अपने मकानों को पूरा करने की इजाजत नहीं होगी । यह सिचुएशन दिल्ली ऐसी जगह में पैदा हो जायेगी जहां पर कि एक्स्ट्रा ऐकोमोडेशन (अतिरिक्त निवासस्थान) की इतनी सख्त जरूरत है ।

इसलिये मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि कम से कम यह रूल तो कर दिया जाय कि जिस जगह को कंट्रोल्ड एरिया (नियंत्रित क्षेत्र) करार दिया जाय अगर दो बरस तक उस पर काम न हो तो दो बरस के बाद सारी पिछली कार्रवाई को लैप्स (समाप्त हुआ) समझा जाय और वह कंट्रोल्ड एरिया न रहे । जो कुछ होना है वह दो बरस के अन्दर ही हो जाय । हम भी चाहते हैं कि हैफज़र्ड बिल्डिंग्स (अधाधुंध भवन निर्माण) बन्द हो और अच्छी बिल्डिंग्स बनें, लेकिन दो बरस से ज्यादा उस की मियाद रखना जायज नहीं होगा ।

इस से आगे चल कर जैसा मेरा ऐमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) है, फिलवाकया (वस्तुतः) रूल यह होना चाहिये, जहां पर म्यूनिसिपल ऐक्ट (नगरपालिका अधिनियम) मौजूद है वहां सब जगह यह रूल है, कि अगर कोई शख्स अपना नक्शा पेश कर के दर्ख्वास्त दे देता है कि मुझे मकान बनाने की इजाजत दी जाय और दो महीने के अन्दर वह इजाजत नामंजूर न हो जाय तो यह करार दिया जाय कि वह दर्ख्वास्त मंजूर हो गई । यह एक आम रूल है । अब भी दिल्ली में जो म्यूनिसिपल ऐक्ट नाफिज (लागू) है, ऐक्ट ३ सन् १९११ में भी यह है, और बहुत सी म्यूनिसिपल कमेटीज (नगरपालिकायें) ने भी ऐसे बाईलाज (उपनियम) बना रक्खे हैं कि अगर दो महीने तक दर्ख्वास्त नामंजूर नहीं होती तो उस को मंजूरशुदा समझा जायेगा । इसलिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि मेरे भी इस ऐमेंडमेंट को मंजूर किया जाय अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर कोई हलचल न हो और लोगों को बेजा नुक्सान न हो ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to say that this kind of giving blanket authority to any corporation or board is in principle very, very injudicious and harmful. After all, there should be a time-limit to the doing of anything, and I do not want this Delhi Development Provisional Authority to be given an unlimited time in which it could play with the controlled areas that it acquires. I think that all the amendments that have been moved in this regard want that a time-limit should be specified. Of course, I have given a particular time-limit. I have said that the controlled area should be developed within three years. Because the Delhi Development Provisional Authority is going to prepare a master plan and is going to take many things into consideration, I think the time-limit of three years would be quite enough. But I would urge that without this time-limit, the Delhi Development Provisional Authority would not be able to give a proper account of itself; it would totter and linger, and it would, in a way, do things in a very leisurely manner. I therefore think that the time-limit is absolutely essential if we want this Authority to work efficiently. If we want this Authority to work in the interests of development and in the interests of the citizens of Delhi, this time-limit is most essential.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I make one suggestion? The hon. Members have heard the Speaker saying that as regard this Bill, the discussion must close by five minutes to 2 o'clock. Let us even assume that it is to be closed at 2 o'clock. There are a number of clauses. We are in clause 4. Hon. Members will please tell me the amendments on which they want to concentrate. Otherwise, I will have to apply the guillotine. Instead of each clause coming up and each amendment being talked over or debated upon, if hon. Members indicate the particular amendments on which they would like to concentrate, I am prepared to take up those clauses and those amendments in advance of the other clauses and amendments. Thus, one or two major amendments may be disposed of and I can then put all the clauses together.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): We can go on as we do now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I suggest one thing? You have been pleased to put this suggestion before us. It would be difficult for all the Members to come to a decision as to the importance of every amendment. Each Member may hold his own amendments as important, and thus, the importance of the different amendments will vary according to each Member. I would, therefore, request you to adopt the rule which we generally adopt. So many clauses may be open to discussion atonce, and let amendments on that clause or those clauses be moved and let there be discussion on those clauses. In regard to the rest, they may all be joined, so that ultimately, it will not be said that certain amendments remained to be discussed and others were taken up.

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): Why not take all the clauses together?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After discussion on clause 4 is over, I would like to take up clauses 5 to 20 together and the hon. Members, in the meanwhile, may indicate their amendments to those clauses. Each Member wishing to move amendments may note down his amendments so that time could be properly apportioned for all the points.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But whenever a Member wants to move an amendment, he may be allowed to move it or it may be taken as moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will kindly pass on chits and tell me the amendments which they wish to move and speak upon. They may note down the number of amendments. Shri Mohanlal Saksena may speak now.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: By my amendment, I seek to place a time-limit. The Authority should specify the period for which control is taken over a certain area and this time-limit should not be more than two years. It is no good saying that such and such areas are controlled. We have had complaints about the working of the Improvement Trust where orders were issued for taking over so many square miles of territory but nothing was done for years. So, my suggestion is that while promulgating these orders for controlled areas, there should be a specified period and that period should not exceed two years. Of course, if it is found necessary that it should be extended further, it may be extended later on, but, in the first instance, there must be a specified period. That is the first point.

Secondly, I want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister, as she was pleased to give the other day, that all buildings which have already been constructed—whether authorised or unauthorised—will not come within the mischief of this Bill or Act. I know that there are areas for which plans have already been approved by competent authority, and the lay-outs have been made and the construction has already been started. I hope the hon. Minister will give an assurance that there will be no interference with such lay-outs and schemes as have already been passed and approved by competent authority. Therefore, I think that if my amendment is accepted, it will not be necessary for Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava or Shri D. C. Sharma or Shri Radha Raman to press their amendments.

I want to say a few words in regard to what the hon. Minister said yesterday. Firstly, she said that many things which have been said here were not germane to the discussion under the Bill. I would like to point out that that is not so. First of all, the object of the Bill is to stop the haphazard growth or construction of buildings as has been mentioned here. You want to control haphazard construction and so we ought to know why these buildings are coming up. What is the reason for this haphazard construction? What is the shortage of houses in Delhi due to? It is because that assurances have been given on the floor of the House that thousands of houses will be built every year, but those assurances have not been implemented. We cannot deny that it is the responsibility of the Government to develop the land and construct the houses. That people are prepared to pay for the development of the land and for the construction of houses is obvious from the fact that they have not hesitated to put up houses even under unapproved schemes. These things could have been done by the Government itself or by Government-sponsored corporations or companies. It ought to have been the first concern of the Government. If that had been done, I am sure all this haphazard construction would not have taken place. I would invite the Ministers who have been saying not in this House, but aside, that housing

has become an obsession to come and see the 800 *bustis*, slum areas, where thousands of persons are living. If the hon. Minister spends a few or even one night in one of these *bastis* I am sure it would not be easy for her to live in 7 roomed big house all alone and memories of slum areas would haunt her. People do not know what it is to have one room even for a family of 5 or 6 members. This should not be so, when we claim to have a welfare state; when we claim to be pilgrims on the great pilgrimage to establish a socialistic pattern of society. I think it is but proper that something should be done and done immediately for solving the problem of house shortage in Delhi.

Yesterday, when I submitted an amendment to make all the Members of Parliament from Delhi State *ex-officio* members of the Authority, the hon. Minister was pleased to say "no". She would not allow that, because according to her every Member of Parliament was interested in Delhi, because it happened to be the Capital and yet she professes to love Delhi so much. That only reminds me of the proverbial love of the woman who claimed to love a child more than its mother. What is this love? She would not even allow the Members of Parliament from Delhi State to be on this Authority. Supposing a Member from Travancore-Cochin or from Lucknow is put on the authority, what interest will he have? He will be mostly guided by the advice of the officers. I am sorry to say that our Lady Minister has been leaning too heavily on official advisers. Even for a Bill like this, she did not think it necessary to appoint a Select Committee or even to have an informal committee of the House or of the party to examine the provisions of this Bill. I have been of the view that except very simple Bills, all Bills should, as a rule, be referred to Select Committees. But that has not been done in the case of this important Bill. I beg the hon. Minister to consult the Members of this House in future before bringing any such Bill in future. At least in regard to Master Plan for Delhi she must consult those Members who are coming from the Delhi State.

I will now come to the Improvement Trust. The hon. Minister has stated that they had released 2 000 acres of land without charging any price and so on. I would like to know what was the price that was paid by the Improvement Trust for this land. Was it not only frozen land? I might remind her that in 1948 when she insisted that the Improvement Trust should be paid for land not at the 1939 rate, but at the market price, as was paid to private parties.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: She regards the influx of refugees as an invasion from foreign land.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: She wanted her pound of flesh and said that it should be paid at the market price and it was paid, for a woman if so minded will always have what she wants. I wanted to point out.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is this a general charge against women? (*Interruptions*)

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: If there is anything unparliamentary in what I have said and if any of my sisters take objection to it, I withdraw it. I know that the hon. Minister has sympathy for refugees; but whatever it may be, what is the impression that she has created on the refugees' mind. I know one case. There was a well-known doctor who had to come from Lahore; he was living in the portico of one of the houses. He was well-known to the family of the hon. Minister and he approached her with a request for a telephone. He wanted that his name should be recommended for a telephone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we going into the general discussion now?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: This was refuted yesterday and that is why I am pointing it out. My sister told him, "Why did he come here? Why did he not go to Jullundur?" That

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

man went away broken hearted, and but for the healing balm from another Minister, who is no more, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, he could have become more bitter. That friend was known to Kidwai also and within ten days, he got what he wanted. I am saying all this because, what matters is not what we do, but how we do it. We may not have sufficient milk for all the children but we can have enough milk of human sympathy and kindliness for every one. I am one of those who speak very seldom in this House, but when I speak, I speak what I feel and I mean what I say. I can say without fear of contradiction that of late, our Ministers have given assurances and made statements which have not been fulfilled. Not only that. The other day when I interjected in the House and asked whether a certain document had been received, the hon. Minister said "no". But immediately, Mr. Feroze Gandhi told me that it was in the file. So, our Ministers do not have sufficient time to study the files; they are more busy with extra-ministerial activities. I submit that we have got a duty not only to the people of the country who are now living, but also to those who are no more. So, we cannot go on in this way for long. For some time we can bask in the reflected glory of the Father of the Nation and to a certain extent we can rely upon the protecting arms of our powerful Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we going into the various matters not connected with clause 4 and the amendments that have been moved?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I am concluding.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even while concluding, is it necessary to say that we are basking in some other's sunshine?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I feel that somehow or other while armed with brief authority, we forget ourselves and our past professions; we forget our very masters and their teachings. I hope God may give us the strength to come up to the expectations of our people and to keep up to the teachings of our masters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I now put all the clauses? Shri Radha Raman may speak on other matters.

Shri Radha Raman: As you like; I have something to say.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Is there no third reading?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no third reading. Third reading has gone to the wall. It is enough if I close all these clauses. As soon as this clause is over, I will put all the clauses and allow three or four hon. Members to speak, and then apply the guillotine.

श्री राधा रमण : क्लाज नम्बर (खण्ड संख्या) ४ पर जो संशोधन मैं ने सदन के सामने रखा है, उस को मैं ने काफी फ्लैक्सिबल आनभ्य बनाया है और वह इस ख्याल से कि हमारी सरकार को और साथ ही साथ जनता को कम से कम तकलीफ हो, या बिल्कुल ही तकलीफ न हो ।

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): May I ask if he is referring to amendment No. 18?

Shri Radha Raman: I am referring to amendment No. 18 which stands in my name as also in the names of two of my colleagues.

अभी मेरे दो मोहतरिम दोस्तों ने सदन के सामने जो ख्यालात रखे हैं, उन में मैं इतना ही इजाफा करना चाहता हूं कि—जैसा कि मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं—आज से पन्द्रह पन्द्रह, बीस बीस बरस पहले इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधार न्यास) ने दिल्ली के आसपास हजारों एकड़ जमीन फ्रीज की थी और कहा था कि ये एक्वायर (अर्जित) की जायेंगी, लेकिन वे आज तक एक्वायर नहीं हुई हैं । आप देख रहे हैं कि दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ रही है और मकानों की इतनी

कमी है कि एक एक मकान में, जहां कि एक आदमी रह सकता है, अठारह उन्नीस आदमी रह रहे हैं—एक फैमिली नहीं बल्कि तीन तीन, चार चार फैमिलीज (परिवार) रह रही हैं । इस गवर्नमेंट की यह ख्वाहिश है कि मकानों को बनने दिया जाये और इस बात की जरूरत भी है कि यहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मकान बनें । अगर यह क्लाज (खण्ड) इसी तरह रहने दी जायेगी, जिस तरह कि वह इस बिल में रखी गई है, तो मुझे इस बात का खदशा है—खदशा ही नहीं बल्कि पूरा यक़ीन है—कि जिन इलाक़ों को अथारिटी (प्राधिकारी) कंट्रोल (नियंत्रण) कर देगी, उन में भविष्य में बिल्डिंग्ज (भवन) बहुत मुश्किल से बनेंगी या बहुत आहिस्ता बनेंगी और उन के बनने की रफ्तार कम हो जायगी । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जब से अथारिटी का नाम सुना गया है और जब से आर्डिनेन्स (अध्यादेश) निकला है, तभी से बिल्डिंग्स एक्टिविटीज (भवन निर्माण) में बहुत कमी हो गई है । हमारे दोस्त पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने भी इन्हीं ख्यालात का इज़हार किया है । अगर कोई मैयाद न रखी गई कि कोई इलाका कितने दिन तक कंट्रोल्ड एरिया (नियंत्रित क्षेत्र) रहेगा और कितने दिन में प्लान (नक़शा) तैयार हो जायगा, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि नये मकान बनने बन्द हो जायेंगे और गवर्नमेंट की इस कोशिश के बावजूद कि नक्शा जल्दी पास हो, इन्तजाम जल्दी हो, लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ़ होगी और मकान बनाने में जो फुर्ती इस वक्त नज़र आ रही है, वह जाती रहेगी । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदया सरकार की तरफ़ से इस बात को मन्जूर कर लें कि अथारिटी कंट्रोल्ड एरिया (प्राधिकार द्वारा नियंत्रित क्षेत्र) के मुताल्लिक़ जो नोटिफिकेशन (अधिसूचना) करें, उस में यह स्पेसिफाई (स्पष्ट उल्लेख) कर दें कि कम से कम इतने दिन में प्लान तैयार हो जायेगी और इतने दिन तक वह इलाका कंट्रोल्ड एरिया रहेगा और उस के बाद कंट्रोल उठा लिया जायेगा और वहां पर नार्मल रूल्ज़ लागू हो जायेंगे । अगर किसी वजह से स्पेसिफाइड पीरियड (विधि काल) में मास्टर प्लान (बड़ा नकशा) तैयार नहीं होता है, तो उस पीरियड को एक्सटेंड (बढ़ाना) किया जा सकता है, लेकिन नोटिफिकेशन में कम से कम वक्त लेना चाहिये । कुछ भाइयों ने दो तीन साल के वक्फे का सुझाव दिया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत ज्यादा है । हमें किसी इलाके को छः महीने या ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक साल के लिये कंट्रोल्ड एरिया रखना चाहिये और अगर एक साल में प्लान तैयार नहीं होता है—आर्डिनरी कोर्स (साधारण रूप में) तो वह जरूर तैयार हो जाना चाहिये, लेकिन किन्हीं खास वजूहात से वह नहीं होता है,—तो उस मियाद को एक्सटेंड कर दिया जाये । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि नोटिफिकेशन में छः महीने या एक साल की मियाद जरूर रखी जानी चाहिये । जो मकान बनाने वाले हैं उन को नक्शे के बारे में कुछ वक्त लगता है और रुपया इकट्ठा करना पड़ता है—कोई उधार लेता है, कोई गवर्नमेंट से लेता है और कोई इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी (बीमा समवाय) से लेता है । अगर कंट्रोल्ड एरिया के टाइम को स्पेसिफाई (स्पष्ट उल्लिखित) न किया गया, तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि बहुत सी जगहें फ्रीज हो जायेंगी, बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटी (भवन निर्माण कार्य) कम हो जायेगी और आम लोगों की तक़लीफ बढ़ जायेंगी । मकान बनाने की जो फुर्ती इस वक्त नज़र आ रही है, वह खत्म हो जायेगी ।

मेरा संशोधन ऐसा है, जिस को मंत्री महोदया को मन्जूर कर लेना चाहिये । इस बात की बहुत जरुरत है कि कोई न कोई टाइम स्पेसिफाई कर दिया जाये और उस में ही मास्टर प्लान—कोई काम्प्रिहैंसिव स्कीम (विस्तृत योजना) बना ली जाये और फिर

[श्री राधा रमण]

ग्राडिनरी कोर्स में मकान बनाने देने की ग्राजादी दी जाये । ऐसा न करने से मुझे पूरा डर है कि दिल्ली वालों को मकानों की शार्टेज (कमी) की वजह से जो तकलीफ महसूस हो रही है, वह घटेगी नहीं, बढ़ेगी ग्रौर ग्रार्किटेक्ट (वास्तु शास्त्री), मजदूर, मिस्त्री ग्रौर पचासों किस्म के दूसरे ग्रादमी जो इस वक्त बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटीज (भवन निर्माण कार्य) में लगे हुये हैं, वे बेकार या पार्शियली (ग्रंशतः) बेकार हो जायेंगे ग्रौर हमारी दिक्कतें बढ़ जायेंगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन को हाउस की मन्जूरी के लिए पेश करता हूं ।

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Amendments 18, 19 and 41 have been referred to. I would like to repeat again, as I have repeated on so many occasions that the operation of this Bill itself is upto 31st December, 1956 only. By that time, comprehensive legislation for the Delhi Development Authority will have come before Parliament. All these suggestions that are now being made are really relevant to that Authority and not to this Interim Authority, because it is only going to ensure that the haphazard constructions which are today ruining Delhi do not take place any longer. This Provisional Authority does not have any power to develop any plot of land. Therefore the amendments are really out of order, if I may say so.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I call the attention of the hon. Minister to sub-clause (3) of clause 1? These orders will persist.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The authorities that are already carrying out development will be doing that development. This particular Authority is not going to develop any area. The various authorities now existing will continue until the multiple-purpose authorities are replaced by the proposed single Development Authority. Therefore, there is no point in these. I am not accepting these amendments as far as the controlled areas are concerned, because we are not going to develop them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as these colonies are concerned, which have come into existence already, which may not come under this Act or rules, will nothing further by way of electricity or water supply be done?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No; it does not say that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Big buildings are being constructed.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already given an assurance that the Act will not apply to buildings that are already completed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They won't be demolished. No help will be given?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Of course, all help will be given to them as quickly as possible to those who want to develop these areas. A lot of mud has been flung on the Improvement Trust. Who are the offenders where colonies have been built and no water or drainage or sewerage has been given? Not the Improvement Trust, but the Rehabilitation Ministry. They insisted on giving shelter in spite of my saying, you cannot give only shelter; if you give shelter, you must give light, you must give water, you must give drainage and sewerage. They are the offenders. It is I who have been helping them again and again. Such amenities as have been given to them have been given by me even though I have been told that I do not have any milk of human sympathy. If you were to take a plebiscite from the refugees in Delhi today I challenge humbly, I claim that they will say that they have never come to me without having something or other done for them.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Is there no co-ordination between the Health Ministry and the Rehabilitation Ministry?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No. They refused to co-operate with me in this matter. I am not guilty.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Minister says that the Health Ministry is not co-operating.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rehabilitation Ministry.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yes; the Rehabilitation Ministry.

जोगी जोगी लड़े और खपड़ों का नुकसान

The Ministries fight: we suffer.

श्री के० के० बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) : यह तो सारी दुनिया का हाल है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not her fault.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is her fault.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is not my fault. I am only saying that the Improvement Trust which is blamed for not giving drainage, etc., has given drainage, sewerage, water, etc., wherever it has put up buildings, but the Rehabilitation Ministry has not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I suggest one thing for the future? The House deals with the Cabinet as a whole, and a Minister is only a spokesman of the Cabinet. In all such cases where more than one Minister is responsible, though a Bill or resolution may be sponsored by a single Minister, it is necessary that the other Ministers also should be present, as kindred matters may arise. The House cannot call another Minister later on to answer this point, or why co-ordination is not there.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): The only point the hon. Minister wanted to make was that so far as she was concerned, she has been doing the utmost.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister of Legal Affairs has not understood me.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I was only defending the Improvement Trust which was accused of not giving drainage and sewerage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My point is where more than one Ministry is concerned, all those Ministers will do well to be present, so that so far as the House and the outside world is concerned, it may be a concerted action on behalf of the Government.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Rehabilitation Ministry of the Centre took over the land and gave shelter and were not able to lay drainage and sewerage. Therefore, I say it cannot be laid at the door of the Improvement Trust. Further, after that everything was made over to the State Ministry of Rehabilitation and they also have been doing likewise. That is not the Central Ministry, but the State Ministry.

As far as the controlled areas and the development within three years are concerned, I assure the House that building will not be stopped. The skeleton master plan is being made and building will have to be carried on according to the plan, and necessary permission from the Authority will always be available for every work of development which can be carried on even by the colonists, provided it does not contravene the plan. But I would like to say that the extent of land to be developed may roughly be over 5,000 acres and this cannot be accomplished even within the course of three years. At the same time, it is absolutely necessary to control building activities in those areas which are marked for development and this planning organisation has already been created. It will evolve a skeleton plan and a detailed master plan of greater detail will follow after that. Therefore it is that I am anxious to pave the way and make it easier for the one Authority which is going to be created, and not to have Delhi spoilt any more. I regret I am unable to accept any of the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 7 *add*:

"Provided that if any area declared as a controlled area, is not developed within two years from the date of the notification, the declaration will be regarded to have lapsed."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 7 *add*:

"Provided that such controlled area shall cease to be a controlled area if it is not developed within a specified period mentioned in the notification."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 7 *add*:

"Provided that any area, declared as a controlled area will cease to be such if it is not developed within three years of such declaration."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 6—

after "declare" *insert* "for a specified period not exceeding two years".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 20

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up clauses 5 to 20. I have received notice of a number of amendments on which hon. Members want to speak: Amendment Nos. 3, 4, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 6, 34, 35, 36, 37, 7, 8, 9, 39 and 44. May I know how many hon. Members want to participate in this? Five Hon. Members wanted to speak on the third reading. The third reading goes, and therefore the speeches also.

How long does the hon. Minister want to take? There are a few minutes now, 15 to 20.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If I can be given five minutes, that is enough.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every hon. Member will get two or three minutes.

Clause 5

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) Page 4—

after line 3, *add*:

"Provided that if in carrying out those directions—

(i) any building is demolised, the occupants will be given alternative accommodation, as far as possible, equal in value, rental and convenience, to the premises vacated;

(ii) in development of areas for townships and colonies, the plots shall be sold on a no-profit no-loss basis; and

(iii) in slum clearanee, slum dwellers shall be accommodated as far as possible, in tenement schemes in the area itself."

(2) Page 4—

after line 3, *add*:

"Provided that no such direction shall be given so as to directly or indirectly, affect adversely the

fulfilment and performance of the assurances given by the Government in the course of discussion on the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1950."

(3) Page 4—

Omit lines 1 to 3.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

Page 4—

after line 3, *add*:

"Provided that in carrying out these directions no occupant will be evicted without being provided with alternative accommodation."

Clause 7

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 4—

after line 22, *add*:

"(4) In case the application is not refused within two months of its representation, the applicant shall be deemed to have been granted the permission asked for in his application."

Clause 9

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) Page 5—

(i) line 3, *for* "ten thousand rupees" *substitute* "one thousand rupees"; and

(ii) line 5, *for* "five hundred rupees" *substitute* "fifty rupees".

(2) Page 5, line 11—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute*—

"one hundred rupees",

(3) Page 5—

omit lines 12 to 30.

(4) Page 5, line 15—

omit "as well as the company"

(5) Page 5, line 21—

omit "all"

(6) Page 5, line 26—

omit "or connivance of"

(7) Page 5, lines 26 and 27—

omit "or is attributable to any neglect on the part of"

(8) Page 5—

(i) lines 32 and 33, *omit* "and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 34 and 35.

Clause 10

Page 6—

after line 7 *add*:

"Provided further that it shall be competent for the Authority to condone such erection of any building on payment of such compensation as it deems proper."

Clause 13

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 16—

omit "in excess of its powers under the said section".

Clause 14

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 20—

after "officer" *insert* "or local authority".

Clause 15

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) Page 6, liens 29 and 30—

for "and the order of the Authority on appeal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court."

substitute "and the appeal from an order of the Authority will lie to the High Court."

(2) Page 6—

(i) line 24, *add* at the end "unless such order is capricious, oppressive, illegal or in excess of

the powers of the Authority"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 25 to 30.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 29 and 30—

for "and the order of the Authority on appeal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court." *substitute*—

"and the appeal from an order of the Authority shall lie to the High Court."

Clause 16

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 32 and 33—

for "is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the regulations made thereunder" *substitute*—

"he does in good faith in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the regulation made thereunder".

Clause 17

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 34 to 36—

for "notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law" *substitute*—

"if it is not inconsistent or in contravention of anything contained in any other provision of law or assurances given thereunder"

Clause 18

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) Page 7, line 5—

omit "or other apparatus"

(2) Page 7—

after line 21, *add*:

"(h) any house, building or land, built or occupied by the refugees to whom the assurances given in the course of discussion on Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1950, apply."

Clause 19

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 8—

add at the end:

"and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein."

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 8—

add at the end—

"and shall be subject to modification by the Parliament."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are before the House for discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I would like to concentrate my attention on my amendments Nos. 3 and 6.

Amendment No. 3 is, I think, very important because this is the crux of the entire policy because it is here we are giving powers to the Authority which has been proposed. Here, of course, there is a difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Bill and its scope between the Minister and many of us. We feel that this Bill does not only give negative powers to the Authority, but also certain positive powers, and it is in this clause that it comes.

I feel that two or three very important directions must be adhered to when the authorities give direction for building or demolition of any structure. This must be our guiding policy in any development work and town planning.

Firstly when any building is demolished—and certain buildings must be demolished if we really want development and conversion of certain areas into livable areas—it can only take place after alternative accommodation has been provided, which is equal in value, rental and convenience, to the houses from which people are removed. The Birla Committee has gone into this entire question and they have very clearly stated that before any town planning can be undertaken, whether it is of a negative or positive character, the first thing that they must do is to undertake subsidised housing and to provide alternative accommodation. I believe this is the crux of all town planning and this is the modern attitude which we must bring to bear upon this issue—not planning for planning sake but planning for human beings and especially for the human beings that are at the lowest level.

The second point which the Authority must take into consideration is the policy to be adhered to is the allotment of land. We say specifically that this Authority will divide the areas into blocks and that this Authority will give the direction as to how these blocks are to be allotted to purchasers and lessees. Here I want to say that one of the biggest schemes proposed in the draft Second Five Year Plan is going to be on low income group housing and slum clearance. Unless we make it very clear that the land for housing will be given on a no-profit no-loss basis, whether it is for refugees or slum dwellers or low income groups, we will not be able to achieve what we want, and therefore I feel this policy must be adhered to by the governmental authority. We have seen even in the case of building societies that have come into existence not only here. I have seen in Andhra and in my own State, they buy off the land at dirt cheap rate from the kisans, they evict the kisans and then they make crores of rupees of profit. That is the thing that we must prevent and check. This is how State control must come to bear on this particular point and a body which we set up by this Parliament must adhere to this policy of giving the land for development especially to the low income groups on a no-profit no-loss basis. I am not giving examples. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has given many examples as to what has happened in the past. And that is why when we pass a Bill we must be very sure that we put into the body of the Bill itself these policies as being the guiding policies which the Authority must keep in view in giving directions.

The third point is about slum clearance. Slum clearance must not be such that we clear away the slums and put the poorest of the poor ten or twelve miles away. but we must have a system of setting up working class tenements in those very slums by undertaking subsidised housing schemes. This policy must also be adhered to.

These are the three main points I would like to mention within the short time given.

I would also like that there should be the right of appeal beyond the appeal to the Authority. In this Bill, there is absolutely no provision for a second appeal at all; once the officer makes a decision, after that there is only one appeal, and that is to the Authority which we have set up. But I do feel that that is not enough. People have not yet got that confidence, they may get that confidence later on after they have seen how this Provisional Authority works; but for the time being, there must be provision for a final appeal to another court. That is why I have suggested an appeal to a High Court. My hon. friends may suggest something else. But I would like to indicate that there must be some other appeal beyond the Authority, because I feel that

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

otherwise we shall be doing an injustice especially in a situation where people have not the confidence in the building Authority that is being now set up under this Bill.

पंडित ठाकुर दत्त भार्गव : चूंकि वक्त बहुत थोड़ा है, इसलिये ज्यादा न कह कर मैं श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने जो तीन प्वाइंट्स (बातें) फरमाये, मैं उनकी ताईद करता हूं । श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने स्लम्स (गंदी बस्तियां) के बारे में अपने अमेंडमेंट में जो उसूल रक्खा है, वह ऐसा युनिवरसल (व्यापक) है कि उसको मंजूर कर लेना चाहिये ।

इसके अलावा एक दूसरे प्वाइंट की तरफ मैं आध मिनट में तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । अभी श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने यह तजवीज की कि अपील हाईकोर्ट (अपीलीय उच्च न्यायालय) में होनी चाहिये । कुल जितने म्युनिसिपल ऐक्ट्स (नगरपालिका अधिनियम) देश में हैं और खसूसन् पंजाब के ऐक्ट में जिससे पहले दिल्ली गवर्न (शासित) होता था साफ लिखा हुआ है और पंजाब हाईकोर्ट (उच्च न्यायालय) की रूलिंग्स (निर्णय) इस पर मौजूद हैं कि अगर कभी म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी ऐसा कोई आर्डर (आदेश) कर दे जो capricious, wanton or opgressive हो, यह तीन लफ्ज लिखे हैं तो उस हालत में सिविल कोर्टस को अख्तियार है कि वह मदाखलत करे । अब यह कैसी एथारिटी बन रही है जिसके कि लिये हम सालहा साल के उसूल को खैरबाद कर रहे हैं जो इसके फैसले को फाइनल (अन्तिम) मान रहे हैं और उसके बारे में सिविल कोर्टस (व्यवहार न्यायालय) को मदाखलत का अख्तियार नहीं दे रहे हैं । डिकेड्स (दशाब्दियों) से जो तरीक़ा और उसूल हम अपनाते आये हैं उसको क्यों हटाया जा रहा है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें से यह लफ्ज कि that such order shall not be questioned by any court निकाल देने चाहियें क्योंकि हम सारे देश का जो बेसिक उसूल है, उसके बरखिलाफ जा रहे हैं ।

दूसरी बात जो इसमें जुर्माने की बाबत कही गई है कि १० हजार का जुर्माना किया जाये या ५०० रुपये पर डे (प्रतिदिन) का फाइन (जुर्माना) हो, इतना लम्बा जुर्माना और मुल्कों के वास्ते तो शायद ठीक भी हो जाए मगर हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते यह हरगिज माने जाने के काबिल नहीं है और मेरा अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) काबिल मंजूरी है । जनाब का खुद तजुर्बा है कि अगर कोई मकान डाइरेक्शन (आदेश) या परमिशन (अनुज्ञा) के बमुजिब (अनुसार) न बना हो तो ऐसी सूरत में वह गिराया नहीं जाता है बल्कि उस मकान के मालिक से मुआविजा ले लिया जाता है । सारी म्युनिसिपल कमेटियों (नगरपालिका समितियों) में यह तरीका बर्ता जाता है लेकिन यहां पर मकान के गिराने की तजवीज है जो कि मैं मुनासिब और सही नहीं समझता और मेरी तजवीज है कि ऐसी हालत में मुआविजा (प्रतिकर) लेना चाहिये । अगर एक नक्शा दिया जाए मकान बनाने का कि इस तरह मकान बनाया जाय तो वह सही समझा जाना चाहिये । यह आम उसूल है जो सारे पंजाब में लागू है । जो एक्सपीरियंस आफ एजेज (युगों का अनुभव) है उसको अलविदा कहना मेरी समझ में किसी तरह ठीक और मुनासिब नहीं है । हम एक ऐसी एथारिटी (प्राधिकार) कायम करना चाहते हैं जिसका हुक्म Laws of Persians and Medes बन जाए ।

मुझे आखिरी बात जो कहनी है और बड़े दुःख के साथ कहनी है वह उस लफ्ज से ताल्लुक रखती है जो मैं ने राजकुमारी साहिबा के मुंह से सुना और मैं समझता हूं कि जो लफ्ज राजकुमारी साहिबा ने इस्तेमाल किया उससे हर एक शख्स को या वह

पर रेफ्यूजीज (शरणार्थी) आये हुये हैं और जो उनसे थोड़ी बहुत हमदर्दी रखते हैं, उनको बड़ा सख्त अफसोस हुआ होगा। २ हजार बीघे, या २ हजार एकड़ का रकबा किसी अथोरिटी की ऐसी जायदाद तो नहीं है कि जो मुसीबत के वक्त में देश-वासियों के काम न आ सके—यह ट्रस्ट आसमान से इस जमीन को लाया था यह देश की जमीन है किसी के बाबा की जमीन नहीं है। यह इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधार न्यास) तब कहां था जब सारे पंजाब में एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक आग लगी हुई थी और वहां से किसी तरह लुट पिट कर आकर अगर हमारे रैफ्यूजीज भाइयों ने चन्द एक मकान बना लिये तो क्या गजब कर लिया ? आप फरमाती हैं कि रेफ्यूजीज ने यहां "इन्वेजन" (आक्रमण) कर दिया। जब हम उस ऐश्यो-रेंसेज कमेटी (आश्वासन समिति) में थे तो हमने राजकुमारी जी के मातहत जो महकमे हैं उन से पूछा कि उन्होंने उन ऐश्योरेंसेज पर जो कि सरकार द्वारा दिये गये क्या अमल किया तो उन्होंने फरमाया कि हमको पता नहीं है कि कोई ऐसे वायदे भी किये गये हैं और यह ऐश्योरेंसेज (आश्वा-सन) हैं या नहीं हैं। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उन ऐशयोरेंसेज पर जो कि हम को दिये गये थे उन पर अमल नहीं किया गया और वे कोरे कागजी ऐश्योरेंसेज ही बन कर रह गये हैं और बावजूद गवर्नमेंट के ऐश्योरेंसेज के और हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर (प्रधान मंत्री) के कहने के उन रेफ्यूजीज को जगह दी जाय, उनको बसाया जाय, और उनको, उनके मकानो से बेदखल न किया जाय, निकाला न जाय और जो मकान उनके बने हुये हैं उनको कायम रक्खा जाय कैसे उनको बेदखल करने और उनके मकानों पर कब्जा करने का नोटिफिकेशन (अधि-सूचना) जारी कर दिया जाता है ? मकान की पूरी कीमत वे देने को तैयार हैं। अगर नो प्राफिट नो लास (बिना हानि लाभ) पर सरकार नहीं देना चाहती है तो हम से ज्यादा ले लो, उसकी हमसे पूरी कीमत ले लो, लेकिन हमारी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती और हम देखते हैं कि लोगों के बने बनाये मकान इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट (सुधार न्यास) के अधिकारियों द्वारा गिरा दिये जाते हैं और जब यहां उसके बारे में कहा जाता है तो उनकी तरफ से इंकार किया जाता है। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि न तो इस महकमे ने और न ही हमारी राजकुमारी साहिबा ने उन ऐश्योरेंसेज को पढ़ा है जो दिये गये थे और न उस सिलसिले में ऐश्योरेंसेज कमेटी (आश्वासन समिति) की रिपोर्ट (प्रतिवेदन) को पढ़ा है। मैं आखिरी उनसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह हमारे ऊपर रहम फरमा करके यह दो डाक्युमेंट (प्रलेख) जरूर पढ़ लें कि उन में क्या लिखा है, औरों को नहीं मालूम तो न सही लेकिन उनको तो जरूर उनके बारे में जानकारी होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When an assurance is given, very often it is said that that assurance remains only an assurance and has not been imple-mented. What is the harm in making it a provision of this Bill, especially when it is only for a temporary period?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: It is the desire of the House also

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I could not catch what you were saying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When assur-ances are given which are intended to be implemented, and in case they are not implemented, they become very serious, what is the harm in making them a provision in the Bill, especially when the House wants that they should find a place, because the consequences of not acting up to the assurances are very serious, such as the demolition of a building and so on? What is the harm in introducing them as a provision in this Bill, par-ticularly when it is intended to be only a temporary measure?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: If I may explain, as I have explained so often on the floor of this House, this Authority is not going to either buy land or sell land; it will not demolish buildings either.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point is this. Why should that not be said so in the Bill?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have said so again and again, and it is there in the Bill itself.

This is only an Authority to control haphazard constructions. That is all. If people disobey the law and go in for haphazard construction which is against the plan in future and only in future, then naturally the authority for demolition will be there. But for all past buildings, nothing is going to be done by this Authority.

As regards the appeal to a High Court, I would like to say that the authorities which now exist, whether they be municipal authorities or the Improvement Trust authorities, will go on functioning until the Delhi Development Authority comes into being. There is an appeal to the High Court from these bodies already existing. To have an appeal from this body which is going to be only an interim body charged with the function of stopping haphazard construction will only stop the functioning of it.

I want this body also to see to it that no injustice is done, that amenities wherever possible are given, and that no further haphazard building is gone in for. All this is for this Authority to do. Therefore, I submit that there is no need for an appeal to the High Court at all. There is no reason either to limit the functions of this Authority because it is going to help what all of us want. There may be an opposition or whatever you may call it, but I personally feel that in this matter there can be no such thing as opposition, because all of us want to see that Delhi is not created a city of slums.

This Bill is only a temporary measure. No existing building is going to be demolished. Only those buildings which are constructed in violation of the directions given can be demolished. And this power has naturally to be there because otherwise there is no point in having this Authority.

As far as the assurances are concerned.....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not finished yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Once and for all, the hon. Minister may finish her speech.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: As far as the assurances that were given on the floor of the House are concerned, I again say that not one assurance has been broken by the Improvement Trust, for which I am responsible. I am aware of those assurances. I think if the refugees were to be called here, they would probably give evidence in my favour and say that whenever they have come to me, I have never gone back on any of those assurances.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाबवाला, एक बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट सवाल मिनिस्टर साहिबा से किया गया है कि अगर ग्रोप की ऐसी मंशा नहीं है तो इस तरह का ऐश्योरेंस देने में क्या हर्ज है कि इस एथारिटी द्वारा कोई डिमौलिशन नहीं किया जायगा...

2 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the clause itself, there is a provision that no demolition shall be made.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have been challenging the hon. Minister to show any clause in this Bill which

says that no demolition will be made. I shall read to you the provision, which I have read before also, in clause 5. Item (2) reads as follows:

> "any other matter which is necessary for the proper planning of any controlled area .....".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly read the later portion of item (1) also.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The two are disjunctive. 'and' here means 'or'. The latter portion is:

> "for preventing buildings being erected haphazardly in such area."

So it means that as a matter of fact in the first part they can certainly bring in demolition of houses; so far as the second part is concerned, that is quite different and deals with preventing future haphazard growth.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव :जनाबवाला, यहां क्या होता है कि मिनिस्टर साहबा तो ऐश्योरेंसेज़ देती हैं लेकिन उन के मातहत ही उन को तोड़ देते हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि यह ऐश्योरेंसेज फूल-प्रूफ होना चाहिये ।

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No, no. I absolutely deny that charge.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is absolutely true.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is not true.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । आप इस दफा इन्कार कर चुकी हैं कि ऐश्योरेंसेज़ कभी भी तोड़े गये हैं । मेरे हाथ में ऐश्योरेंसेज कमेटी, जिस के १५ मेम्बर्स को स्पीकर साहब ने मुकर्रर किया है, की रिपोर्ट है । हमारी सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के आदमियों को बुला कर पूछा, इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट के जो हेड हैं वह कमे मौजूद थे, इस के अलावा वहां गवाहियां भी ली गईं, रिफ्यूजीज़ वगैरह की । इस के बाद उस कमेटी ने फैसला किया कि एक दफा नहीं सारे ही एश्योरेंसेज़ को इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने तोड़ा डाला । लेकिन हमारी राजकुमारी जी पता नहीं किस गफलत की नींद सोई पड़ी हैं कि उन को इस का पता ही नहीं है । मैं इस चीज़ को डेप्रिकेट करता हूं, ऐसी गवर्नमेंट के क्या माने जो असलियत को ही न जानती हो । आप फरमाती हैं कि यह तो रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेवारी है । मैं पूछता हूं कि क्या सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ एक कम्पोजिट गवर्नमेंट की नहीं हैं ? जनाब ने उस दिन फरमाया था कि यहां मिनिस्टर साहबों का मौजूद होना चाहिये, लेकिन हमारे रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं हैं, अगर वह होते तो श्रीमती राजकुमारी जी के इजलाम का जवाब देते । मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकता हूं कि एक दफा नहीं हजारों दफा ऐश्योरेंसेज़ को तोड़ा गया । मैं पांच सौ आदमियों के, जिन के मकान तोड़े गये हैं, दस्तखत ले कर मिनिस्टर साहब के मकान पर पहुंच सकता हूं । हमारी कमेटी के सामने वह आदमी तश हुये और सब बातें हम को बताई हैं । जब राजकुमारी साहबा के डिपार्टमेंट से पूछा गया कि तुमने कितने मकान गिराये ह तो उन का खुद का कहना है कि ६५० मकान गिराये गये हैं, और हमारी राजकुमारी साहबा कहती हैं कि कोई मकान ही नहीं गिराया गया । मैं कहता हूं कि आप इस रिपोर्ट को कम से कम पढ़ें तो जिस में कि आप को तसल्ली हो जाय कि हम क्या चाहते हैं । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से आंखें बन्द कर के जो मिनिस्टर्स रहते हैं । और मामलों से बेखबर रहते हैं, उन को कोई यह कहने का हक नहीं है कि कुछ नहीं हुआ है या वह फैक्ट्स के बखिलाफ़ कहें कि कोई मकान नहीं गिराया गया है । मैं ने कल भी पूछा था और आज भी कहता हूं कि बतलाइये किस मकान को आपने नो

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

ग्राफिट नो लास बेसिस पर रेगुलराइज़ किया है ? ग्राखिर ग्रब तक क्या किया है ग्राप ने ? ग्रब तक ग्रापने किसी शख्स को भी मुग्रावज़ा दिया है जिसका मकान गिराया गया हो ? मैं जनाब का शुक्रिया ग्रदा करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रापने मेरे दिल की बात को समझ लिया ग्रौर ग्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहबा को बतला दिया कि ऐसी चीज़ के लिये जिस को वह करना नहीं चाहती थीं, ऐश्योरेंसेज़ देने में उन को क्या उज़र है ? मैं ग्राज चार्ज कर रहा हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को कि उस ने गवर्नमेंट के ऐश्योरेंसेज़ को पूरा नहीं किया । न सिर्फ उन को उन्होंने पूरा नहीं किया बल्कि उन को पूरा न करके उन्होंने इस हाउस की बेइज्जती की ग्रौर रिफ्यूजीज़ को नुक्सान पहुंचाया । मुझे खुशी है कि ग्राज मुझे इस को यहां ग्रर्ज़ करने का मौक़ा मिला । मेरे दिल में राजकुमारी जी की बहुत इज्जत है, वह मेरी बहन हैं, लेकिन इतनी इज्जत करते हुये भी चूंकि यह पब्लिक का मामला है, जब मैं रिफ्यूजीज़ को देखता हूं, जब दिल्ली के ग्रादमियों को देखता हूं, हरफूल बस्ती को देखता हूं, तो मेरे दिल में ग्राग लग जाती है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले ग्राठ बरसों में इस मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया ? उन्होंने कोई काम नहीं किया । हो सकता है कि कुछ बड़े बड़े महल बनाये हों, लेकिन गरीब ग्रादमियों के लिये कुछ नहीं हुग्रा । दिल्ली में उसी तरह से ग्रब भी कंजेशन है । यह तो उनके काम करने का ढंग है । इस बिल के पास होने के बाद ग्रगर डेढ़ बरस के लिये सारी बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटीज़ बन्द हो जायेंगी तो इससे ज्यादा कोई नुक्सान की बात हिन्दुस्तान के लिये नहीं हो सकती कि जिस देश के ग्रन्दर मकानों की कमी हो उस के ग्रन्दर मकानों का बनना बन्द कर दिया जाय ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the duty of this Authority to plan and pull down, if necessary, buildings and the duty of another authority to erect buildings?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have said again and again that this Development Authority is an interim authority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even during the period that it exists, will it build buildings for the poorer classes?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Certainly not. There is no provision for it. The Development Authority is not a building authority. But naturally in the controlled areas, it will have to see that the buildings go up according to a plan which is drawn up, so that haphazard construction, building of slums etc, may not take place. That is all that is to be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there also any provision for accelerating the pace of construction by the building authority?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: None.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: There is nothing in this Bill to that effect, because it is not a building authority. But I can assure the House that in conjunction and in collaboration with my colleague, the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, we have already got plans for clearing of slums. He is, I believe, going to make a statement, as a matter of fact as far as the old assurances are concerned, I am willing to lay a note on the Table regarding implementation of the assurances by the Delhi Improvement Trust. I have never said that the Delhi Improvement Trust has never demolished any buildings. Naturally, some buildings have had to be demolished according to rules, when it has had to be done to clear up slum areas, but never have they broken any assurances.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जनाब वाला ने जो सवाल पूछा राजकुमारी जी ने उस का जवाब भी दे दिया और बड़ी खूबसूरती से कहा कि हम आइन्दा डेढ़ साल के अन्दर यह यह करने जा रहे हैं । क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि पिछले आठ बरस से इस हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट का कौन इन्चार्ज है और कितनी तरक्की गरीब लोगों के वास्ते इस मिनिस्ट्री या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री ने की ? मेरा तो यह सीधा सा सवाल है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the business of this Ministry.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Whose business is it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rehabilitation Ministry.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, Sir, exactly not. Housing is in the charge of this Ministry.

मेरा दूसरा चार्ज यह है इस इम्प्रूवमेन्ट ट्रस्ट ने हमारी बातों पर अमल नहीं किया । हमारी मुसीबत यह थी कि यह कहा गया कि इम्प्रूवमेन्ट ट्रस्ट काम्पीटेन्ट अथारिटी है । इसी कहने के मुताबिक हम ने सब को पावर्स दे दीं । हम को ऐश्योरेन्स दिया गया कि वह हमारे डाइरेक्शन्स पर काम करेगा । लेकिन हम ने इस के लिये कभी भी ट्रस्ट को ताकत नहीं दी कि हम लोगों के साथ इस तरह से खिलवाड़ किया जाय । हम ने कभी दिल्ली स्टेट की काम्पीटेन्ट अथारिटी को इस बात की ताकत नहीं दी कि वह ११ बजे रात में पुलिस स्क्वैड ले कर गरीबों के घर जाये और उन को लारी में भर कर आठ दस मील पर ले जा कर छोड़े दे ।

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not responsible for the Delhi State.

पंडित ठाकुर दास गार्भव : मैं कहता हूं कि मेरी शिकायत को हमारी राजकुमारी समझ ही नहीं सकती हैं । जिन्होंने आठ बरस तक यह मुसीबतें उठाई हैं वह इन बातों को जान सकते हैं । मैं ने उन लोगों को रोते बिलखते और चिल्लाते देखा है । लेकिन मिनिस्ट्री के पास से किसी ने हमदर्दी का जवाब तक नहीं दिया बावजूद इस के कि इस हाउस को ऐश्योरेंस दिया गया था । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी मेरे दिल के छालों को नहीं देख सकता है । मैं तो कहता हूं कि खाली रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री या हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बल्कि सारी गवर्नमेंट इस के लिये जिम्मेदार है कि वह हमारी तकलीफ़ों को देखे और उन को दूर करे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस गवर्नमेंट की इन मिनिस्टरियों ने जो जुल्म किये और जो इस इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने जो कुछ कि या वह सब यहां के दरो दीवार पर लिखा हुआ है । अगर यह इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट जिन्दा रहा तो दिल्ली तबाह हो जायगी । अगर इस इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को खत्म नहीं किया गया तो हमारी देहली को ठीक करने की सारी कोशिशें बरबाद हो जायेंगी और मुल्क में तबाही ही तबाही हो जायेगी ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरा जो अमेंडमेंट है वह बहुत मामूली सा अमेंडमेंड है जो आसानी से मंजूर किया जा सकता है, अगर नहीं किया जाता तो ज्यादती होगी ।

Dr. Suresh Chandra: As the Rehabilitation Minister is here and some charge was made that the Rehabilitation Ministry was not co-operating, can you ask the Rehabilitation Ministry to clarify this point?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see.

An Hon. Member: Yes, yes.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): They want to enjoy the game.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kamath. He should finish in two minutes.

Shri Kamath: I will finish in a minute and a half—half a minute less.

My amendment No. 9 is very simple, and I am sure, non-controversial also. I have no hesitation in hoping that the hon. Minister will follow the example of her very senior colleague, the Minister of Home Affairs, who, with regard to the Citizenship Bill, accepted such an amendment, which is now part of the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha. My amendment says:

> "All regulations made under this Act, shall as soon as may be after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament—

this is in the Bill itself, in clause 19(3)—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do they relate to rules?

Shri Kamath: Yes.

> "and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein".

The amendment assumes more important after the very serious charges that the hon. Member, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, on that side, and the hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, on this side, have made as regards the possible abuse of powers conferred by the notifications issued. Therefore, to safeguard against such abuse, I suggest that all such regulations, notifications, rules, etc., must come before Parliament and, not merely come before Parliament but be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein. As we have already a precedent in the Citizenship Bill, I do hope that the House will agree, and the hon. the Health Minister too, to this amendment because it only ensures that the powers would be fairly and properly exercised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When I read this Bill, I felt that it offered many challenges to us—challenge to democracy, challenge to humanity *versus* bureaucracy, challenge to humanity, challenge to our fundamental rights. Suppose something is given to us, then we must have the right to prefer appeal in the High Court or the Supreme Court. That right is also taken away from us. There is a challenge to Parliament. I can say as a Member of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, that all the rules are to be placed on the Table of the House. But here it is not so stated. What is this totalitarian authority that we are bringing into being in this age of democracy? What is this power that is being given to bureaucracy? Why are you passing this thing which is going to work against the interests of the poor people—and humanity. This is all that I want to say and I look up to you for relief, for justice and for equity.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I will accept Shri Mohanlal Saksena's amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the number of the amendment?

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: It is No. 44. It says:

> Page 6, line 20—
>
> *after* "officer" *insert* "or local authority".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To what clause is it?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is to clause 14 and the amendment is No. 44.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got it; it is No. 44. Does the hon. Minister wish to say anything?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The House was told that the Improvement Trust has done nothing for poor persons. But I would like to say very humbly that the Improvement Trust has built 1100 houses for slum dwellers, and 2000 houses have been sanctioned and are in the process of being constructed.

In regard to the amendment of Shri Kamath, all I can say is that this is the usual form in which Bills are adopted generally and in every Act the rules are normally placed before both Houses of Parliament. Parliament is the supreme body and if Parliament wishes to make any amend-

ment or make any suggestions to amend the rules, I will always take them into consideration, but I do not want the power to make the rules in the first instance to be taken away from us; otherwise the Authority will not be able to work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants all other notifications also.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We have already placed all notifications, regulations, etc., before Parliament and we will put everything before Parliament so that, if it wants, it may make any change in the rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first put to the vote of the House amendment No. 44 which is acceptable to the Government.

The question is:

Page 6, line 20—

after "officer" *insert* "or local authority".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, *as amended, was added to the Bill*

New amendments to clause 5

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

after line 3 *add*:

"Provided that if in carrying out those directions—

(i) any building is demolished, the occupants will be given alternative accommodation, as far as possible, equal in value, rental and convenience, to the premises vacated;

(ii) in development of areas for townships and colonies, the plots shall be sold on a no-profit no-loss basis; and

(iii) in slum clearance, slum dwellers shall be accommodated, as far as possible, in tenement schemes in the area itself."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

after line 3, *add*:

"Provided that no such direction shall be given so as to directly or indirectly, affect adversely the fulfilment and performance of the assurances given by the Government in the course of discussion on the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1950."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

omit lines 1 to 3.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

after line 3, *add*:

"Provided that in carrying out these directions no occupant will be evicted without being provided with alternative accommodation".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule is that when the time is reached and the guillotine has to be applied, all the outstanding matters will be just put to the House. So I will put all the other amendments to the whole group to the vote of the House.

There are no amendments to clause 6.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 7. The question is:

Page 4—

after line 22, *add*:

"(4) In case the application is not refused within two months of its representation, the applicant shall be deemed to have been granted the permission asked for in his application."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no amendment to clause 8. I will put clauses 7 and 8 together.

The question is:

"That clauses 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 9. The question is:

Page 5—

(i) line 3, *for* "ten thousand rupees" *substitute* "one thousand rupees"; and

(ii) line 5, *for* "five hundred rupees" *substitute* "fifty rupees"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 11—

for "one thousand rupees" *substitute* "one hundred rupees"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

omit lines 12 to 30.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 15—

omit "as well as the company"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 21—

omit "all"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 26—

omit "or connivance of"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

lines 26 and 27—

omit "or is attributable to any neglect on the part of"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

(i) lines 32 and 33, *omit* "and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 34 and 35

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 10. The question is:

Page 6—

after line 7, *add*:

"Provided further that it shall be competent for the Authority to condone such erection of any building on payment of such compensation as it deems proper."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 11 and 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted:

Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 13. The question is:

Page 6, line 16—

omit "in excess of its powers under the said section".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 14 has already been disposed of. Now clause 15. The question is:

Page 6, lines 29 and 30—

for "and the order of the Authority on appeal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court."

substitute "and the appeal from an order of the Authority will lie to the High Court."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 6—

(i) line 24, *add* at the end "unless such order is capricious, oppressive, illegal or in excess of the powers of the Authority"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 25 to 30.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, lines 29 and 30—

for "and the order of the Authority on appeal shall be final and shall not be questioned in any court." *substitute*—

"and the appeal from an order of the Authority shall lie to the High Court."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 16. The question is:

Page 6, lines 32 and 33—

for "is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the regulations made thereunder" *substitute*—

"he does in good faith in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the regulation made thereunder"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 17. The question is:

Page 6, lines 34 to 36—

for "notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law" *substitute*—

"if it is not inconsistent or in contravention of anything contained in any other provision of law or assurances given thereunder".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 18. The question is:

Page 7, line 5—

omit "or other apparatus"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 7,—.

after line 21, *add*:

"(h) any house, building or land, built or occupied by the refugees to whom the assurances given in the course of discussion on Delhi Premises (Requisition

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

and Eviction) Amendment Bill, 1950, apply."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 19. The question is:

Page 8, line 8—
add at the end:

"and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 8—
add at the end:

"and shall be subject to modifications by the Parliament."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Bill was passed as amended.

PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION (PARLIAMENT AND PART C STATES LEGISLATURES) AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Amendment Bill. I call upon Shri Biswas to move it.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): As I shall be leaving for the other House shortly, I am asking my learned colleague to move it.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

In 1953 Parliament passed the Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Act—Act No. 1 of 1954. Briefly, the effect of that Act was firstly to declare that a person who is a member of an advisory committee set up by the Government shall not be disqualified for membership if as a member of such committee he is not entitled to receive any fee or remuneration other than compensatory allowance as defined in the Act, and secondly, to provide as regards membership of any other committee set up by the Government, whether advisory or executive in character, for a temporary removal of disqualification. That also grants protection from disqualification to persons holding the offices of chairman, director, member or any other office on a statutory body as defined in the Act where the powers to appoint vests in the Government. This protection was also temporary. This temporary protection extended only up to the 30th April 1954 and the intention of Parliament was that all Members of Parliament who hold offices of profit not covered by the provisions in section 3 thereof should

resign their offices before the 1st May 1954.

I will not go into the details of this matter. This Act was passed and the period has been extended twice before from time to time. On the last occasion when this Bill was brought forward, probably just before that time Government also had drafted a piece of comprehensive legislation, but in the meantime the Speaker had appointed a Committee of this House to look into the whole question, and therefore, instead of putting through that Bill before the House, we asked for extension. Now the present period expires on 31-12-1955. I am told that it was a Joint Committee of both Houses. That Committee, after a good deal of deliberation and very careful consideration—I am told, under the chairmanship of our friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava—has recently submitted a report to the Government which runs into about 70 pages and annexures.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Only

Shri Pataskar: The point is that it was received by our office only in November and naturally we take some time before we finalise matters. Different Ministries are also consulted and we want to formulate a Bill in its proper form. I think it is bound to take some time. Upto what period it should be extended—that is the only point. We have decided that it should be extended for two years, primarily for this reason that we have got so much of legislation now-a-days as hon. Members are aware. Passing of legislation is not easy nor is it a process which can in any way be shortened. It was, therefore, that we had to come again before this House.

Shri Kamath: It is not amending the Constitution.

Shri Pataskar: Whatever it is, we thought that the period should be two years. If in the meanwhile it is formulated, an attempt will be made to see that that Bill gets the approval of this House. So many important matters are still pending and I think it is desirable that the period should be extended for two years. That does not mean that we shall do nothing within these two years. But it is desirable that we get this period so that we need not again come up before this House as we have done on two previous occasions.

What I am pointing out is this. When we asked for extension last year, it was only for one year and we anticipated that the Committee which was appointed might be able to finish everything within that period. As you all know the matter is very important and therefore, naturally, they took a very long time to come to a decision and submit the report. I therefore think that this short Bill will be accepted by this House without any dissentient voice and without any mischief of amendment.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): My only point is this. I quite appreciate the Minister's view that he wants two years and he will in the meanwhile act quite expeditiously. So far as this particular Bill relating to the removal of disqualifications is concerned, a comprehensive Bill had to come according to the Constitution as soon as possible. The Constitution came years ago. Every year this legislation is being extended by a year and so on. Now the report is ready and one year must be a sufficient time for them to come up to Parliament. If we give two years, I am sure the sleeping will continue and at the end of two years also the same thing will continue. If it is one year, there is some chance that they will wake up.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): Are the Part C States going to continue?

Shri Raghavachari: Disqualifications do continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me place the motion before the House. Hon. Members can speak then.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Disqualification

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

(Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wandiwash): Before my friend begins, I have certain points to be clarified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will have his turn.

Shri Kamath: I will be very brief. We are running against time. First I would invite your attention and the attention of the House and the Ministers twain to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. I must assert that it is very unfair to the House to make a bold statement to the effect that the report is a fairly lengthy document and that its examination in consultation with the various authorities concerned is bound to take a considerable time. I was however pleasantly surprised to hear from the Minister of Legal Affairs just now that the report is a document of only 70 pages and no more. When I read this statement, I thought it was perhaps 1,000 pages.

Shri Pataskar: There are annexures also.

Shri Kamath: If the Government takes about two years to go through this report of 70 pages I think it comes to two lines per day or something like that. There are 700 and odd days in two years and it comes to ten days per page; Government takes ten days to study one page. If this is the speed.....

Shri Pataskar: The speed of the Government is quite all right; Government is ready with the Bill. I explained the situation and I do not think it will be fair to charge the Government like this.

Shri Kamath: If this is the speed of the Government in our free India I despair for the future of our country.

May I invite your attention to what Shri Biswas, the senior Minister said on the last occasion on 28th April 1954 in this House? I was not in Parliament then, but I read from the record. He said: "Some time limit is necessary and I first got it down to October 1954...." Look at the curious history of this measure. "....I first got it down to October 1954 but then I thought....." he says. So many thoughts come in, naturally. He says: "....Then I thought that it will not be possible to finish the enquiry before that and therefore, in order to avoid coming to Parliament....". I hope the senior Minister is hearing me; I hope I am quite audible.

An. Hon. Member: Quite audible.

Shri Kamath: It reads: "....Therefore in order to avoid coming to Parliament for further extension I have put it down till the end of the year. If it is possible to complete the investigations before that period, there is nothing to prevent Government from bringing forward a Bill earlier."

That is practically word for word what the junior Minister is saying today. I do not like to say junior and senior but I cannot help it. He says that he will come up earlier than 1957 December and here Shri Biswas had said that he will come up earlier than 1954 or 1955. First of all 1954 became 1955. Then here is a double jump to 1957—not a single but double jump. I am afraid that this sort of dilatoriness will not help Government, when the Treasury Benches are in the habit of accusing the Opposition Benches of dilatoriness.

Shri Biswas: May I interrupt my friend?

Shri Kamath: I welcome interruption.

Shri Biswas: I shall answer one or two points, and I will have to be in the other House at half past two

The facts are these. There were two extensions. One was the extension to which my hon. friend has referred and the other extension was at the instance of the Speaker's Committee (Joint Committee on Offices of Profit). At that time we had a comprehensive Bill which we ourselves had prepared. We had taken time upto December 1954, but we had a draft comprehensive Bill ready on new lines to avoid coming up to Parliament any further. Our first attempt was to prepare a list of the offices which should be exempted from disqualification. Then one suggestion was that instead of amending or extending the Prevention of Disqualification Act we should provide for these exemptions in the Acts under which the particular Members had been appointed. But that would hold good only in regard to statutory bodies. There are non-statutory bodies which were not governed by any enactment. For these some provision has to be made. We tried to have a general formula under which we could cover all categories of persons to whom exemption was to be allowed. While we had prepared that Bill and were about to introduce it, when came the Speaker's Committee and a request from that Committee that we might hold our hands till 1955. It was out of deference to that request that we held our hands. Now, these 70 pages do not take long to read and the report has been read. My hon. friend may take it that the time required is not for the purpose of persuing the 70 pages of the report.

Shri Kamath: To draft the Bill.

Shri Biswas: It is for the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations made by that Committee, that we require time. It will involve reference not merely to the various Ministries but to various other bodies also. Their scheme is that a comprehensive list of the various offices held by Members of Parliament should be prepared and they should be put down in a schedule which should form part of the Bill. That scheme does not proceed upon the principle on which we had framed our Bill which was a general formula to cover all cases. I must say that the report is a comprehensive one, it deals with the matter very fully, it has gone into the history of the question in different countries, and it is one of the best documents I have come across coming from a committee. They have devoted a good deal of attention and time to the consideration of these proposals, and in our view those proposals might be accepted. But, in order that we may be in a position to implement those recommendations a lot of enquiries have got to be made. Supposing we had put down six months instead of two years, as has been suggested, then if there is no Parliament sitting and we shall have to come again before the House. Then, Sir, if for this reason we have put down a long period that will not prevent the Government from being ready with their Bill giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee and from coming to the Parliament with it much earlier. But, in order to be on the safe side we have provided for two years. One does not know what will be the state of things by the end of 1956, because the general elections will be due. That is the reason why only for the sake of safety and for the sake of avoiding coming up to the Parliament every time that we have put down two years. I repeat again that we are quite prepared, if we possibly can, to bring the Bill before the House much earlier.

Shri Kamath: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for all that has been said on this particular point. I see that he is leaving the House, but from the previous debate I find that he made other observations which seem quite contrary to what he has said just now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, the later prevails over the earlier one.

Shri Kamath: He now seems to make out that the Government has to consult this body, that body and

[Shri Kamath]

so many other bodies, so many States and so on. This is what he said on the previous occasion:

> "It occurred to us that we ought therefore to obtain information from the various States whether any Members of Parliament have been included in any committees constituted by them under a statute or departmentally. All this information has got to be collected, and that is the reason why more time is necessary."

That is all what he said on that occasion. Now, he says that they have to consult various bodies, State Governments and other authorities. I do not know—the hon. Minister is chuckling, Sir....

Shri Pataskar: I am not chuckling at all.

Shri Kamath: .....whether he agrees with his senior colleage or not.

Shri Pataskar: I am seriously listening to his speech.

Shri Kamath: Now, I would only suggest that unless the Government has set its heart upon being absolutely terribly slow and going at a snail's pace with regard to legislation I see no reason why this matter cannot be put through this Parliament before the end of next year—1956. The Minister said something about Parliament's not being here. I do not think the Parliament will be dissolved so soon. If at all, it will be dissolved in January, 1957 or February, 1957 assuming that the Government can do its best as regards States Reorganisation and what not and till the end of next year—October or November, 1956—I hope Parliament will sit. We have got to sit because so many Bills will be coming up. The Speaker has already warned us that we will have a strenuous time next year. Unless the Government is absolutely cussed and obstinate I see no reason why this amendment should not be accepted. One year is quite enough for any decent, any sensible Government which can work at a moderate pace to put through a legislation of this kind. My hon. friend on this side has suggested June, 1956; perhaps that would be more desirable; but, I have given at least one year's long rope and I appeal to the House, if not the Minister in case he is not willing to listen to reason, to see that my amendment is accepted so that before this Parliament goes out of existence we can put this through. Otherwise, the Government will pass the buck to somebody else. If another Parliament comes into being then that Government will take further time. They will say: "We are new." They will appoint another committee as has been the habit in this House; one committee sits over the judgment of another committee, and thus the matter is prolonged unduly. As a matter of fact, as my hon. friend Shri Raghavachari has pointed out, the Constitution was passed 6 years ago and we have still not enacted the necessary legislation with regard to this matter. It is, therefore, most inexcusable on the part of the Government to ask for two years' time for this simple legislation. At this rate they will take a hundred years to bring in welfare legislation to make a Welfare State in this country. They will take a hundred years and, I am sure, not less than that. No one here will be alive then. Parliament too may not be alive. Parliamentary institutions may disappear from this country.

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Distt.—North East): But Vishnu will be alive.

Shri Kamath: Badrinath Ji will be alive—he will be alive definitely—who will always bless everybody and bless the whole world. But, that is not the point now.

Sir, I do commend my amendment to the acceptance of House and I hope the Minister will see reason and will see to it that this Bill, pending for a long time since 1953, is passed at least before this Parliament is dissolved because of the next general

election. I do not want that candidates for the next general election, though they may be subject to disqualifications, should be allowed to contest the elections just because this Bill has not been passed. That will involve complications, election petitions, tribunals and what not. Therefore, it is very necessary in the public interest, in the national interest and in the larger interest of people who are here inside Parliament as Members as well as those outside, that this simple measure should not be delayed longer and must be passed by this House before the end of 1956.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Sir, I have got only a few points for clarification and I do not propose to go into the details and merits of this Bill. I only want clarification with regard to certain legalities if not the proprietory nature of this Bill. If I remember aright....

An. Hon. Member: Do not waste time.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I do not waste time as others do. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my point is this. This Bill was first introduced somewhere in the end of September 1953 and for the first time they wanted only three months. Therefore, before the end of 1953 the Bill was supposed to be in force. Before the end of 1953 another amending Bill was introduced for further extension of time. The first Bill received assent from the President only on 1st January, 1954. Therefore, my only point is that there was no need to introduce one more amending Bill for extension of time when the first Bill was not an Act. That is the legal aspect if not to propriety nature on which I seek clarification. We go on committing errors on the same aspect. When the first Bill has not come into force before the end of 1953 as an Act there was no need for an extension of that Bill by another Bill introduced in the end of December, 1953 when the first Bill itself obtained the assent of the President only on the 1st January, 1954. That is my point on which I wish the Minister for Legal Affairs to throw some light. There can be no further amending Bill introduced on the same Bill when the original Bill was not an Act. We are having so many Bills for further extension of time. Therefore, he must explain the position as to how he introduced a Bill when the first Bill was not an Act before the allotted time, that is before the end of 1953.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You mean, it was not assented to by the President before the date of expiry?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Yes, Sir. And, before the date of expiry another Bill was introduced in December, 1953 for extension of time whereas the first Bill received President's assent only on 1st January, 1954.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is to say from September to end of December more than 3 months had expired.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The first Bill had not received the assent of the President and they introduced another Bill in December, 1953 for further extension by six months to the original Bill. The original Bill received the assent of the President only on 1st January, 1954 and therefore, there was no need to introduce another amending Bill when the first Bill itself was not an Act. That is my point.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore): I support what Shri Kamath has said. In addition to his contentions, I would like to say some words. I distinctly remember that during December last, while introducing the Bill which has now become an Act and which is being amended now, the Law Minister assured the House that no further time would be taken and that one year's extension was necessary only because the Committee appointed by the Speaker wanted one year's time. I distinctly remember that I put a question to him at that time as to why so long a time is taken.

[Shri Tushar Chatterjea]

He assured the House that no further time will be taken and that by December, 1955, the whole thing would be finalised. But again, two years' time is being taken. The argument that is advanced is that the report is very voluminous and that the Government will have to consider all the recommendations and bring forward a comprehensive Bill. If one goes into the report, one will find that it is not such a voluminous report as is claimed by the Government. I personally saw the report, and the report has made very clear recommendations and the Government need not have two years' time to come to conclusions on those recommendations. So, on that ground also, I do not think two years' time is necessary. Six months' time or at best, as Shri Kamath has said, one year's time is the most that can be granted to the Government.

The next point is this; and I think that it is a much more important point. I think this matter be finalised before the next general elections take place. It is a matter that concerns qualification and disqualification of Members of Parliament. In the report, it has been stated very categorically that the determination of disqualification is to see that such a position is not created where Members of Parliament can receive patronage from Government or themselves distribute patronage. That means that any one is not entitled to become Member of Parliament, and so, this sort of disqualification question is raised. Now, if, before settling this vital issue general elections come in, and all sorts of persons are elected and become Members of Parliament, then, I cannot understand what purpose is served by this Committee which has laboured so much, has made so many important recommendations and about which the Law Minister spoke so highly. I do not understand why two years' time is taken. At least the whole thing must be finalised before the next general election takes place. Otherwise, to my mind, the very purpose of setting up this Committee, the very purpose of determining qualification or disqualification of Members of Parliament is lost and the next general election would become just a farce. After that general election, while the Members will be sitting in this House, the whole question of qualification and disqualification will come up, and the whole thing will have to be arranged in a new way. Therefore, what I urge is this: I have tabled an amendment for six months' extension, but I do not insist upon that. I am agreeable to Shri Kamath's amendment in which he has suggested one year's extension. At least that amendment should be accepted. Everything must be finalised before the next general election takes place. This is my contention.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur): This Bill, to my mind, has certain lacunæ. So far as the Members of Parliament are concerned, the provisions regarding the prevention of disqualification are all right. But so far as some Part C States are concerned, where there are no legislatures and where there are only advisory councils and whose members are non-officials, this Bill is not clear. Those non-official members get salaries, allowances, etc., and sometimes they become either members of committees or chairmen of committees that are set up by Government. Section 5 of the parent Act reads thus:

> "5. *Application of Act to Part C States Legislatures.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that this Act shall apply to members of the Legislative Assemblies of Part C States as they apply to Members of Parliament, subject, however, to the modification that in respect of a member of Legislative Assembly of a Part C State, daily allowance shall in no case exceed twenty rupees per day".

It does not cover those Part C States where there are no legislatures and where there are only advisory councils. My question is, so far as the members of the advisory councils, who are to all intents and purposes non-officials, are concerned, what will be their position if they want to stand in the general elections? What will be their position in any future election in the future set-up? What I want to get clarified from the hon. Minister is the position in respect of the three Part C States—Manipur, Tripura and Kutch, where there are Councils of Advisers. According to the recommendations of the S.R.C., Manipur will be a unit of India although Tripura and Kutch are disappearing. So, Manipur's case should be specifically considered in this matter.

An. Hon. Member: There will be no Part C State then.

Shri L. Jogeswar Singh: We cannot forecast it now. We are now discussing this Bill and there are Part C States now. Suppose there are Part C States which continue, we shall have to remove the lacuna so far as these three Part C States are concerned. In these Part C States, there are no legislatures. There are advisory councils. What will be the fate of the members of the advisory councils? They are non-officials. They are drawing salaries; conveyance allowances; daily allowances and travelling allowances; and they become sometimes members of any committee or chairmen of any committee set up by Government. In this Bill, that position has not been touched. No solution has been given with regard to the members of the advisory councils. Supposing a general election takes place, once they come in, they will at the same time be advisers. Will they be allowed to stand for Parliament or stand as a member for any local body or can they stand in a local assembly election? This has not been clarified in the Bill. My earnest appeal to the Law Minister is that this point should be well clarified and the position of the advisors, so far as this Bill is concerned, should be clearely stated. I have nothing more to say. I want only this point to be clarified by the hon. Minister.

Shri Raghavachari: I only want to put a question in regard to the arguments advanced by the Government to have two years' time. The principal argument was about the collection of material as to what position the Members hold. For that, the Government need not consult all the Ministries. My submission is, they might quietly ask the particular Members concerned, and they will certainly give the position they hold and the conditions under which they hold the posts. If anybody makes a mistake and omits to give the correct position regarding his place,—in this committee or that committee— that Member runs the risk of being disqualified. There will be an end of it. No public interest is likely to suffer. with a view to collect such material, they want two years. Why not ask the Members direct? After all, there may be only 40 or 50 Members and you may get the information and prepare the new Bill. Therefore, the reason that Government urges seems to me to be not weighty one. They could easily collect the particulars.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House was given to understand that a new Bill will set out the various qualifications and disqualifications. It is not a question of extension of time for particular Members. What kind of posts some Members hold, for what purpose, what are the grounds on which exemption from disqualification should be granted. etc., have to be considered.

Shri Raghavachari: Is the extension of time necessary so that they may get the information about the disqualifications of Members of Parliament?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not the existing Members they will continue.

Shri Raghavachari: Certainly public interests do require that Members should discharge their duties cour-

[Shri Raghavachari]

ageously and honestly and render disinterested service without any obligations and hesitations. That requires that certain disqualifications should be provided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be provided when the Disqualifications Bill sums up.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): I do not want to take much time of the House, but my humble submission is that two years is, I should say, a disproportionate period.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member knows his report.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I know. We examined about 200 Committees and we discussed whether membership of each one of them would involve any patronage from the Government and so on. It is a very wide subject no doubt. We examined the committees of local Governments also. So, the matter is not so easy as my friend Mr. Raghavachari, has put it. At the same time, he was perfectly right in insisting that the matter should come before the House in six months. So far as the Constitution is concerned, it insists that the Prevention of Disqualifications Bill must be passed. It is absolutely necessary that the independence of Members should be preserved and therefore the Bill should come as on as possible. I do not see any difficulty in the Government bringing a Bill at least just after the Budget Session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not asking the hon. Member to let out a secret; but he append a draft Bill also to the report?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As a matter of fact, the draft Bill was sent to us by the Government and we considered that Bill and made recommendations. There is a Bill pending in the House of Commons also; we considered that Bill. I say that the difficulty is not for the Government; they can draft the Bill within two days. The difficulty is first of all to consult the State Governments also, because we have examined their committee. Therefore, they should take some time but the time should not be so much that the Government is not in a position to bring the Bill before 2 years. It is the duty of the House to see that the Bill is passed in time. I, therefore, submit that the Government may be pleased to bring the Bill within 5 or 6 months or at least when the Budget Session is over. If the Bill is framed, it is for the House to see that it is passed within six months. My friend, Mr. Kamath, has spoken in such a sarcastic way. I am not complaining against him, but at the same time, to say that two lines will be read every day and so on is not all right. The Government has already read the Report and they require time for consultation with the State Governments; for that time should be given. To put it as if it is a laughing matter is not right. I would request the hon. Minister to give some consideration to Mr. Kamath's amendment. I support the demand that the Government should bring the Bill as soon as possible, and get it passed at least within a year. To prove the *bona fides* of the Government itself, let them bring it as soon as possible. We have to fulfil our duty. Therefore, I submit that the limit may be one year. Precedence must be given to this Bill and it should be seen that the Parliament Members are fully independent and they should be free from the influence and patronage of the Government. Therefore, I submit to the hon. Minister that he may be pleased to accept the amendment. The Government may discharge their part of the duty and bring the Bill before the House as soon as possible.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Has the report submitted recently by the Committee been circulated to the State bodies? We want a valid reason from the Government for the extension of time.

Shri Kamath: Why not circulate that report to us, Members of Parliament?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will now reply.

Shri Pataskar: I do not want to react vehemently to the vehement attack made upon Government for the simple reason that sarcasm and rude language of the Members of the Opposition are to be avoided by Members of Government. Naturally, when they are in that position, they must take that fact into consideration.

I would ask hon. Members, what is the history of this question? What is this Bill intended for and why is the matter being delayed? I find hon. Members opposite conversing; if they are not prepared to listen I will not reply. They are not in a mood to listen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister speaks not only to hon. Members here, but speaks to the rest of the country at large.

Shri Pataskar: In this respect I am speaking more to the Members of this House. I agree with people being very vehement in their criticism, but at least I expect them to hear me.

Shri Kamath: We are all attention.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We are hearing respectfully.

Shri Pataskar: The point is that the Bill regarding this matter was brought before the House in 1953 and the Government fixed the period for the temporary provision up to 30th April, 1954. Parliament was interested not only in this one matter, but in so many other matters also. So, the period was rather short and it was extended by six months only. It was extended up to 1st December, 1954. At that time, the matter again came up and as Thakur Dasji has already pointed out, so much information had to be collected and all that. Also, the law itself is not really as easy as Members think it to be. Even in the House of Commons where people are experienced in the field of democracy, they have taken so much time.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members here are very very alert.

Shri Pataskar: In that way, we are far advanced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Our Members are next to none.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Is the next Bill likely to be taken up?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. There was an extension of one year. Government were ready with a Bill, as I had already pointed out. I need not repeat all that. What happened was, a Committee was very rightly appointed in which Members of both the Houses were represented. They took nearly one year. Of cource, Ministers may be dilatory. So far as Members are concerned, nobody can level such a charge against them.

3 P.M.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How many days were devoted to that work by this Committee?

Shri Pataskar: I do not know. That shows the difficult nature of the task. I really appreciate the work that they have done. That was the nature of the work. They had to go on with the work for one year; they spent so much time, collected so many papers, evidence, and even got copies of the Acts from many other countries to find out the provisions by way of analogy. I do not blame them. they took time. It is not merely a matter of a few pages here. This report was received only recently. We require some time in order to study and bring forward a Bill.

The other question that was raised was that the Government should bring forward with the Bill as early as possible. Of course, why should the Government try to delay a matter like this? But, the question is this. We are now at the end of 1955. Supposing we take 3 or 5 months. It is

[Shri Pataskar]

natural to expect that the Government will take some time to come to a decision. The Committee took so much time. You must give the Government at least 6 months.

Shri K. K. Basu: The Committee had to collect information. You do not have to collect.

Shri Pataskar: When the report has come, the Government has got to apply its mind.

Shri Kamath: So many Advisers you have got.

Shri Pataskar: We will use all of them. At least 6 months will be required.

Shri Kamath: Granted.

Shri Pataskar: The hon. Member is in a hurry; that is the trouble.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not, unfortunately, in position to assist from inside.

Shri Kamath: I would rather create, not assist.

Shri Pataskar: Supposing the Bill is introduced before the period of this House expires, I am not sure whether that Bill will be passed during that period. It is for that purpose that we have put in a period of 2 years. It does not mean that there is a desire to shelve the report or not to do anything. What will happen is this. Suppose I introduce the Bill, there will be a Select Committee, there will be other matters arising. Then, will have to come before this House with another Bill to extend the time. That is why we have tried to put in a period of 2 years. Apart from all other considerations, at least on a matter like this,—this is not a controversial matter, this is a matter in which every section of the House is interested—we will, with your cooperation try to do as much as we can. From that point of view, I appreciate the anxiety of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that we should introduce a Bill as early as we can. Certainly. But, that does not mean that the period should be shortened here. If we do that, the result will be this. If the Bill is not passed into law, I will have again to ask for further extension. Therefore, this period of 2 years has been put there.

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): Has the Committee suggested any draft measure or Bill?

Shri Pataskar: It has not. We framed a Bill. The Committee took that into account. They have made proposals. The whole matter will be examined, information collected and another Bill will be brought forward. All the processes will have to be gone through. I find my hon. friend Shri Kamath is impatient. Then, we will introduce the Bill before the period of this House expires. I cannot say whether it will be passed. That is why this period of 2 years has been put in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister looks at the Chair, and not at Shri Kamath, much of the difficulty will not be there.

Shri Kamath: Could the hon. Minister give any idea as to when the report will be made available to the Members of Parliament?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is assuming that the report will be made available. No idea, at present.

Shri Pataskar: May I say, Sir, that report will have to be circulated by the Lok Sabha Secretariat? It will have to be read by the Speaker. It has nothing to do with the Government.

Shri Kamath: It is not yet ready?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Committee was appointed by Lok Sabha.

Shri Pataskar: Yes. We have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Disqualification

(Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already exceeded the time. Another hon. Minister is getting impatient.

Shri Karmarkar: I am quite patient Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; quite patient.

Clause 2.—(*Amendment of section 4*)

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 8—

for "December 1957" *substitute* "October, 1956".

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 7 and 8—

for "31st day of December, 1957" *substitute* "30th day of June, 1953."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 7 and 8—

for "31st day of December, 1957" *substitute*.

"31st day of December, 1956"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 8—

for "December 1957" *substitute* "October, 1956".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, lines 7 and 8—

for "31st day of December, 1957" *substitute* "30th day of June, 1956".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think Shri N. B. Chowdhury's amendment is barred by Shri Kamath's amendment.

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Shri Kamath: Mine is October, 1956.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): The date is different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, lines 7 and 8—

for "31st day of December, 1957" *substitute* "31st *day of December*, 1956".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clause 1.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Patasakar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL
AND
INDIAN TARIFF (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerec .(Shri Karmarkar): As the House is aware, we have to separate Tariff Amendment Bills to consider—namely, the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1955 and the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955. As the object of both the Bills is the same, namely, to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission,

[Shri Karmarkar]

I propose, if the House would be pleased to agree, that the consideration of both the Bills might be taken up together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there would not be any difficulty. Both of them will be moved together. There may be a single debate. Ultimately.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): That was the decision announced by the Speaker.

Shri Karmarkar: This is a formal motion to satisfy the House.

I beg to move:

> "That the two Bills further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The main objects of the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill are threefold: first to grant protection to Engineers' Steel files and Diesel fuel injection equipment industries; second, to continue protection to seven industries, namely, soda ash, hydroquinone, titanium dioxide, artificial silk, and cotton and artificial silk mixed fabrics, iron or steel machine screws, grinding wheels and electric motors; and third, to discontinue protection to the calcium chloride industry.

As required under the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, copies of the Commission's Report in these cases and Government's Resolutions thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Members will no doubt have gone through the documents and I need not, therefore, take much time of the House by going into the details of these industries.

I shall first deal with those industries which are being protected for the first time. These are, as I have already mentioned, the Engineers' Steel files industry and the Diesel fuel injection equipment industry.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair.*]

Engineers' steel files began to be manufactured in the country in 1950 and since then, the industry has made considerable progress.

The quality of the indigenous products compares favourably with that of imported steel files; but.....

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): It may not be difficult for the Reporters to follow, but it is difficult for us to follow.

Shri Karmarkar: I can appreciate the hon. Member's difficulty, but to the Reporters we give a copy regularly.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): How many for the first time?

Shri Karmarkar: I would not like to repeat and take the time of the House.

I said that the main objects of the first Bill are three-fold: first, to grant protection to engineers' steel files and diesel fuel injection equipment industries; second, to continue protection to seven industries namely soda ash, hydroquinone, titanium dioxide, artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixed fabrics, iron or steel machine screws, grinding wheels and electric motors, and third, to discontinue protection to the calcium chloride industry.

Shri Bansal: You are taking the Bills separately?

Shri Karmarkar: I am dealing with them separately because that might avoid confusion.

I was saying that the engineers' steel files began to be manufactured in the country in 1950 and since then the industry has made considerable progress. The quality of the indigenous product compares favourably with that of imported steel files; but it is not able to withstand competition from the low-priced West German files. After assessing the quantum of protection required by the industry

against such competition, the Tariff Commission has recommended protection to the industry up to the end of December 1959 at certain specific rates of duty ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 34 per dozen on different sizes of steel files. Government have accepted the recommendations of the Commission in regard to the rates of protective duty and the duration of protection.

The manufacture of diesel fuel injection equipment was undertaken in the country only in 1954. The Commission has conducted an enquiry into the industry. The scope of the enquiry covered single cylinder fuel injection pumps for stationary diesel engines and nozzelholders for use on both stationary and automobile diesel engines. These are vital components of diesel engines—stationary as well as those used on locomotives. The Commission considers that it is essential to create conditions favourable to the growth of this industry and that unless adequate protection and assistance are assured to the industry it will be in difficulties. The Commission has accordingly recommended that the industry should be protected by the levy of a duty of 60 per cent. *ad valorem* on fuel injection equipment of the types produced in the country and that the period of protection should be up to the end of 1956 in the first instance. Government have accepted these recommendations of the Commission.

Let me now come to the seven industries in respect of which the protection is proposed to be continued. Of these, I shall take up soda ash first. This is an important raw material for many industries. Though the quality of the indigenous product is reported to be satisfactory and compares well with the quality of the imported light ash, the industry has not been able to consolidate its position on account of its higher cost of production due to a variety of reasons such as unfavourable location, limited capacity, lower efficiency on account of climatic conditions etc. Nevertheless, being a basic industry, it has to be protected. In the circumstances, the Commission has recommended that protection to the industry should be continued up to the end of December 1958 in order to enable the industry to consolidate its position and to reduce its cost of production. Government have accepted this recommendation. The Commission has, however, recommended certain *ad valorem* rates of duty and suggested that whenever a change is made in the tariff value on soda ash, a corresponding adjustment should be made in the protective rates of duty so that the quantum of tariff protection given to the industry remains stable. It is, however, considered that for this purpose it would be better to levy duties at specific rates during the period of protection than to continue *ad valorem* rates and adjust them on every change in tariff values. On this basis the specific rates of Rs. 5-10-0 per cwt. (Standard) and Rs. 4-3-0 per cwt. (Preferential) on soda ash have been brought into force.

Hydroquinone is an essential photographic chemical required for defence as well as civilian purposes and it is necessary, therefore, that its production is well established in the country. As is well known, the artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixed fabrics industry has had to pass through difficult times in the recent past owing to fall in demand for the fabrics manufactured from costly imported yarn. Protection for a further period is, therefore, necessary to enable the industry to establish itself on sound and healthy lines. While recommending continuance of protection up to the end of 1959 in the case of hydroquinone and up to the end of 1958 in the case of artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixed fabrics, the Tariff Commission has not suggested any change in the existing rates of protective duties. There is thus no additional burden on the consumer in these cases.

Titanium dioxide is an important white pigment which finds use in a number of industries like paints,

[Shri Karmarkar]

printing ink, enamelware etc. The principal raw material required for this industry, namely ilmenite, is available in abundance within the country and it will be in the national interest to develop this industry. The protection originally granted to the industry in December 1953 is being continued up to the end of 1957, the protective rates of duty being 44 per cent. *ad valorem* (Standard) and 34 per cent. *ad valorem* (Preferential).

The other three cases of continuance of protection are those relating to the machine screws, grinding wheels and electric motors industries. In these cases also, the Tariff Commission reviewed the protection already granted. They have come to the conclusion that the machine screw industry needs further protection up to the end of 1957 and that the protective duty should be levied at 50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 9 annas per gross whichever is higher. In the case of grinding wheels, the scheme of protection excludes certain types and sizes of grinding wheels and the Commission has recommended continuance of protection up to the end of 1957 and the reduction of the protective duty from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. In the case of electric motors, the Tariff Commission has recommended that the scope of protection to the industry should be expanded so as to include squirrel cage induction motors of brake-horse-power above 20 and up to and inclusive of 100 as also slip ring motors of a brake-horse-power ranging from 1 to 100 and component parts of these motors other than control of gear.

I hope Sardar Hukam Singh is following.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am not attempting now. I am despaired of that.

Shri Karmarkar: I thought squirrel cage induction motors might interest him much better than others.

Squirrel cage induction motors of less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power and component parts thereof are being excluded from the scheme of protection and the Commission has recommended continuance of protection up to the end of 1958 and the enhancement of protective duty on the motors from 10½ per cent. to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, the duty on the component parts being continued at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Government have accepted these recommendations.

I now come to the calcium chloride industry which is being de-protected with effect from the 1st January, 1956. The Tariff Commission has found that the fair *ex*-works price of indigenous calcium chloride, namely Rs. 10-10-6 per cwt. inclusive of an allowance for freight disadvantage, is less than the landed cost, without duty, of the imported product, namely Rs. 13-11-10 per cwt. The industry has enjoyed protection for eight years and has during this period proved its capacity to meet the full requirements of the country. The Commission has, therefore, come to the conclusion that there is no case for further continuance of protection to the industry. Government agree with this recommendation and protection is being discontinued in respect of this industry from the 1st January, 1956.

The Bill also provides for the creation of a separate tariff item for cycle chains. The need for such an item has arisen in view of the fact that these chains are sometimes being declared as motor cycle parts or parts of industrial machinery so as to attract lower rates of duty.

I now take up the second Bill, namely the Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Bill, 1955. The House will have observed from the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Bill seeks to grant protection for the first time to the piston assembly industry, to discontinue protection in the case of seven industries from the 1st

January, 1956 and to continue protection to seven other industries for various periods beyond the 31st December, 1955.

I shall first deal with the piston assembly industry to which protection will be granted for the first time. Copies of the Tariff Commission's Report on this industry and Government's Resolution thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House. Piston Assembly consisting of pistons, piston rings and gudgeon pins are vital components of internal combustion engines which run on petrol, diesel oil etc., whether they are used automobiles or in stationary engines. As the House is aware, the manufacture of automobiles and diesel engines is fairly well established in the country and it would, therefore, be in the national interest to develop the piston assembly industry as an important ancillary industry so that the country may be self-suffieient in respect of these vital components also. According to the Commission the industry may have to face increasing and severe competition in the future from the U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Germany and Japan. The Commission has recommended the levy of a protective duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* and the grant of protection to this industry for a period of two years, i.e., up to the end of 1957. Government have accepted these recommendations and the Bill seeks to implement them.

Now, I come to those industries where the protection already in force is due to expire at the end of the current year. There are fourteen such industries, apart from the eight industries covered by the first Bill. Out of these fourteen industries, the second Bill seeks to discontinue protection in the case of seven industries and to continue protection in the case of the remaining seven industries.

I shall first deal with the cases of de-protection. The industries concerned are starch (including sago flour and farina), glucose, photographic chemicals, (namely, sodium sulphite, sodium bisulphite and sodium thiosulphate), coated abresives, alloy tool and special steels, cotton and jute baling hoops and motor vehicles batteries. Copies of the Tariff Commission's reports on these industries and of Government's resolutions thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House. I need not, therefore, go into the details, and will content myself with making only a few observations on some of the important features which have led Government to decide on de-protecting these seven industries.

Taking up the starch industry first, this industry depended mainly on imported maize up to the end of 1953, but since then indigenous maize has become available at substantially lower prices. The Commission have observed that on the basis of costs the indigenous maize starch is at no disadvantage *vis-a-vis* the imported starch or sago flour as regards price, quality or consumer preference. Government have therefore accepted the Commission's recommendation to de-protect this industry.

In regard to glucose, I regret to say that the progress made by the industry hitherto has been unsatisfactory. In June 1953, while agreeing to the continuance of protection to this industry up to the end of 1956 and to the levy of protective duty at the enhanced rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, Government had expressed their concern about the fall in the indigenous production of glucose, and hoped that the protective measures that were being adopted would result in substantial incrase in the industry's output. Government had also warned the industry that unless this happened and unless Government were satisfied by the end of 1955 that the industry had made good use of the opportunity afforded to it for development and expansion, it might not be possible to continue to give any kind of protection to this industry.

An. Hon. Member: That is for Parliament to decide.

Shri Karmarkar: Of course, it is subject always to Parliament approving it.

The industry has not, however increased its output in spite of considerable improvement in the supply position of its main raw material, namely starch, and the consequent reduction in costs of production of glucose. In the circumstances, I feel sure that the House will agree with me that the consumer should not be expected to make further sacrifices on account of this industry, unless it takes concrete steps to improve its position and to prove its ability to produce adequate quantities of glucose of standard quality. Government have, therefore, accepted the Commission's recommendation to de-protect this industry.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the photographic chemicals industry and the motor vehicles battery industry have, on the other hand, made substantial progress during the period of protection, and on the basis of production costs, these industries are now not in need of protection according to the findings of the Tariff Commission. The jute and cotton baling hoops industry is also well-established in the country and is in a position now to meet foreign competition.

The coated abrasives industry has also taken full advantage of the protection granted to it during the last eight years. It has consolidated its position and established itself on a secure basis. Its rated capacity is more than adequate to serve the needs of the country, and the range of manufactures is also being extended.

The protection granted to the alloy tool and special steels industry for the last seven years has not been effective in securing the establishment of this industry in the country, because the manufacture has been uneconomical in view of the demand being irregular and for small quantities of numerous specifications and also because the capital required and the outlay on research and experimentation are beyond the capacity of individual furnace-owners. The Tariff Commission have observed that no useful purpose will be served by continuing the existing protective duties which in any case have been found to be inadequate. Government have agreed to de-protect this industry as it would not be desirable to increase the protective duties and thereby place a heavier burden on the consumer at this stage.

Now, I come to the seven industries for which continuance of protection for varying periods beyond 1955 has been recommended by the Tariff Commission. In the case of two of these industries, namely, aluminium and sparking plugs, the Commission's reports and Government's resolutions have already been laid on the Table of the House.

The manufacturers of aluminium have plans for expansion of their ingot production, and in the interests of national economy, it is necessary that these plans are pushed through as expeditiously as possible. Government have agreed that it is desirable for this purpose to continue protection to this industry for a further period of three years, that is, up to the end of 1958.

Manufacturers using imported aluminium scrap have been at some advantage as compared to those depending largely on aluminium ingots in view of the fact that the ingots were subject to the protective duty whereas the scrap was being allowed duty-free. The Tariff Commission had, therefore, pointed out that there is a case for levying a duty on imported scrap, and a revenue duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* has accordingly been provided for in the Bill.

In regard to the sparking plugs industry, the protected categories, namely, 14 m.m. and 18 m.m. sizes, for use exclusively on motor cycles and motor scooters, have hitherto been outside the scheme of protection. These are mostly interchangeable with sparking plugs required for use on

other motor vehicles which are already protected. Accordingly, on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, it is proposed to bring such sparking plugs also within the scheme of protection, and to continue the protection up to the end of 1960 with a view to enabling this industry to fully implement its manufacturing programme.

I now turn to the five remaining industries for which protection is due to expire by the end of this year. These are non-ferrous metals, ball bearings, power and distribution transformers, plastics and plastic buttons industries. Reports on these industries are expected to be submitted by the Tariff Commission early next year. In the meantime, the Commission have advised Government that they should take steps to continue protection to these industries for another year. The Bill accordingly seeks to extend the period of protection to these five industries up to the end of 1956. The House will no doubt agree that all these are important industries, and it would not therefore be proper to withdraw protection except after detailed investigation by the Commission. Short notes on these industries have already been circulated to hon. Members in addition to this exhaustive speech. I need hardly dilate on them at this stage, as the House will have another opportunity for a full discussion when the reports on these industries become available and Government bring forward legislative measures for implementing their decisions.

I need not take the time of the House any longer. I need hardly add that I shall be only too glad to answer whatever points are raised in the course of the discussion on both the Bills.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the two Bills further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

Three minutes remain now. Before asking Shri Bansal to speak, I would like to know the mind of the House in regard to the time allotment as between the general discussion, the second reading and third reading.

Shri Bansal: There are no amendments.

Mr. Chairman: Then, the third reading also may be dispensed with, and the entire time may be devoted for the general discussion.

Shri Karmarkar: We shall benefit by it.

Shri Bansal: I am thankful to you for calling me at this early stage of the discussion. But I am afraid I have got only three minutes.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Only two minutes.

Shri Bansal: My hon. friend is correcting me, because he is anxious to pilot his resolution. Since I shall not be able to come tomorrow, I shall have to finish within these two minutes whatever I have to say.

I would like to refer to the report of the Tariff Commission on the rubber tyre industry. It is not covered by these two Bills, but I think I am within my rights to refer to that report, because when Bills of this nature are under consideration, we are entitled to review the entire working of the Tariff Commission.

At the outset, I must congratulate the hon. Minister for having referred the question of the prices of rubber tubes and tyres to the Tariff Commission. I must say that that reference was not at all wasted. The Tariff Commission have disclosed certain very revealing facts on the price structure and the way these companies which are mostly foreign companies are working in this country. I am glad that although Government did not take any legal action they did impress upon these foreign manufacturers of rubber tyres in our country to reduce the prices. But what dis-

[Shri Bansal]

turbs me is this. How is it that these foreign companies exist in our country for so many years, and yet Government have failed to take any corrective action against them from year to year? I must say that I am thankful to my friends on the opposite side who have been referring to, and raising the question of rubber tyres on the floor of this House for a number of years.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): On this side also.

Shri Bansal: My hon. friend reminds me that Members on this side also have been raising it.

I would like to refer to one or two of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission on which some action has got to be taken. I am referring to them particularly because similar action has got to be taken on a number of other basic industries. As you know, India is supposed to be a well-industrialised country. We come seventh or eighth on the list of the foremost and leading industrial countries of the world. But if you look at our industrial structure, at the total paucity of basic industries, and if you look at the report of the Tariff Commission on rubber tubes and tyre industry in that perspective, I think this report of the Tariff Commission would not have gone in vain. I am reading from the Resolution....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt.): Time has come for discussion of Private Members' Business.

Shri Bansal: May I go on for five minutes?

Mr. Chairman: Yes. The hon. Member, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, knows that Shri Bansal started only two or three minutes ago and he cannot come tomorrow.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Then you will extend the time for Private Members' Business?

Mr. Chairman: That will be extended. He shall have full 2½ hours for his resolution.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Till five minutes past 6 O'clock.

Shri Bansal: The first recommendation of the Tariff Commission was that Government should explore the possibility of securing imports of tyres and tubes with a view to providing some measure of competition to the foreign companies in India. The second recommendation was that Government should examine the desirability of securing larger participation of Indian capital in the tyre companies operating in India in order that the benefit accruing to national economy from the manufacture of tyres and tubes may be enhanced through the retention in the country of a larger proportion of the profits in these businesses. I am glad that these recommendations have been made. Government is bound to act on them, although I have not been told yet by the Minister of Commerce in what manner these recommendations are going to be implemented. But I specially emphasise the importance of these recommendations in view of the fact that a similar basic industry, namely, oil refining industry, is also in a similar position. I wonder if you remember that a Special Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.—I forget the name—went into the international prices of oil and reported that these foreign combines are taking an unconscionably large profit out of their monopolistic ramifications or control over this oil and oil refining industry. It happens that all the three refineries which are going to work in this country are completely dominated by these foreign combines. What I am trying to lead the House to is that a situation similar to the one that has been reported by the Tariff Commission in respect of rubber tubes and tyres is going to develop in the very near future in regard to another basic industry of our country, namely, oil and oil refinery industry,

and although the Minister of Commerce is busy in conversation with his friend, the Deputy Minister of Planning, I must say that I am raising a very important issue which must be faced by our Government right now, if we are going not to barter away our economy to foreign interests. We are also contemplating to put up big steel plants. Thank God, in the steel industry, Indian interests are there, and future steel plants will also be under the full control of the Government of India. But I must warn Government that wherever there is any question of participation or domination by foreign interests—maybe in one or more of the steel companies—it must take a lesson from this report of the Tariff Commission and develop the steel industry in such a way that we have not to face this situation.

Now, this report has made a definite recommendation about setting up a pilot project for the manufacture of tyres and tubes, and giving special assistance to Indian enterprise wishing to enter this field. I would like to know from the Minister of Commerce what step Government is taking in regard to this recommendation—b(1)—of the Tariff Commission.

Now, I have taken so much time on this report because in two more reports which are now before the House in the form of these Bills, the Tariff Commission has been at pains to mention that in respect of these industries, Government will have to take special measures for the proper development of these industries. One is the aluminium industry and the other is the alloy, tool and special steels industry. What surprises me most is....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member has dealt with two industries. Now he is going to touch upon a new industry. I am very doubtful if the House will agree to sit more than five minutes after 6 P.M.

Shri Karmarkar: I think he will finish in two minutes.

Shri Bansal: I will try. Or I will come tomorrow, if I can.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member coming tomorrow?

Shri Bansal: I cannot say. I am busy in another place.

Mr. Chairman: If he is in a position to come tommorw, he will continue his speech tomorrow.

COMMITTE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th December, 1955".

Shri M. L. Dwivedi has got 2 hours and 26 minutes for his Resolution. In the remaining 4 minutes, Shri Raghubir Sahai will be on his legs after moving the second Resolution on the order paper. As for the other Resolutions, the allocation of time is mentioned in the Report. I request that the House accept this motion.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th December, 1955".

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: We have taken 7 minutes already. The balance of time for my Resolution is 2 hours and 26 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He will have the full time.

RESOLUTION *RE* INDUSTRIAL SERVICE COMMISSION—*contd.*

Mr. Chairman: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi on the 25th November 1955:

> "This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Unon Public Service Commission be established

[Mr. Chairman]

for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government works, industries and other institutions."

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : (जिला हमीरपुर) : पिछले शुक्रवार के दिन जिस दिन कि गैर-सरकारी प्रस्तावों का दिन था, मैं ने एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया था जो कि सरकारी उद्योगों और धंधों और अन्य कामों में और संस्थाओं में इस बात की जरूरत पर जोर डालता है कि इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि एक पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन स्थापित किया जाय देश में जिस में अच्छे अच्छे कार्यकर्ता और कर्मचारी उस के लिये प्राप्त किये जा सकें। मुझे सदन को बतलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सदन ने इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी दिलचस्पी दिखलाई है कि पबलिक सैक्टर जो दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है अभी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जो प्रतिवेदन है या प्राग्रेस रिपोर्ट है उस से ही मालूम पड़ता है कि इन धंधों में सरकार ने करीब ६०० करोड़ से ले कर १००० करोड़ रुपये के करीब लगा दिये हैं। अब आप देखिये कि जहां तक हमारी सरकार की पूरी आमदनी और खर्चे का हिसाब है वह ४०० करोड़ रुपये तक की जाती है। ४०० करोड़ रुपये के खर्च के लिये हम वहां पर ३ महीने बैठते हैं और बजट पर वाद विवाद करते हैं और एक एक विषय पर विचार करते हैं और तब कहीं खर्चे की मंजूरी देते हैं। और वहां पर एक पबलिक सर्विस कमीशन भी है जिस के जरिये सरकारी नौकरों की भर्ती होती है और वह कायदे से और एक पैमाने से कर्मचारियों की भर्ती करता है। अगर आप कुल धंधे जोड़ें तो उन की तादाद बहुत काफी निकलेगी। जहां तक पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ का सवाल है वह सरकारी महकमा है लेकिन वह व्यापारिक ढंग पर चल रहा है और इसी तरह रेलवेज भी एक उद्योग है जो कि व्यापारिक ढंग पर चल रही है। आल इंडिया रेडियो भी एक किस्म का उद्योग ही है। इस किस्म के जो सरकारी उद्योग हैं, वे तो हैं ही, लेकिन अभी जो नये किस्म के उद्योग चल रहे हैं जिन पर कि आज हम बहस करने जा रहे हैं, इस पर मैं ने पिछले अधिवेशन में एक विधेयक भी रक्खा था कि उस को कायदे से किया जाय और उस के लिये एक बोर्ड बनाया जाय.....

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): This is a subject which vitally concerns the Ministry of Production. We have here neither the Minister of Production, nor the Deputy Minister nor the Parliamentary Secretary. I find only the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs present here.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I represent the Production Ministry as well.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): How do you represent?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There must be at least one Cabinet Minister present when discussion on Private Members' Business goes on. This is now going on for practically every session.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry, I do not appreciate why the hon. Member requires one Cabinet Minister. At the same time, it has been emphasised over and over again in this House that as many Ministers as possible must be here, because the activities of departments of Government are inter-related. One subject dealing with Home Affairs may also be related to other subjects. If as many Ministers as possible were here to listen to the points made in this House, it would be better for the House and for the Ministers themselves, because various suggestions are given here which certainly will be useful if they are followed. I would, therefore, expect that on all these occasions as many Ministers as possible should be here.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): As many as possible we are here.

Mr. Chairman: There are three Ministers here, though the Minister of Production is not here now.

Shri K. K. Basu: Not even the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production is here.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : इस के पूर्व कि मैं आगे बोलूं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि इस पर डा० लंका सुन्दरम् ने सन् १९५३ में भी यह बतलाया था कि इस विषय से सम्बन्धित अनेक मिनिस्ट्रियां हैं । उन्हों ने बताया था कि प्रोडक्शन मिनिस्ट्री, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री, ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री, कम्युनिकेशन्स मिनिस्ट्री, नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज और साइंटिफिक रिसर्च मिनिस्ट्री, रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री सब का इस से सम्बन्ध है । इस अवसर पर इस बात की आवश्यकता थी कि हम सभी मिनिस्ट्रियों के मंत्री यहां होते और समझते कि आज देश में किस चीज पर जोर दिया जा रहा है और पबलिक की तरफ से जो प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स के प्रस्ताव आते हैं वह कितने महत्वपूर्ण हैं । किन्तु मुझे दुःख है कि वह यहां पर नहीं हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो हमारे गृह मंत्रालय के उपमंत्री महोदय हैं वह उन सब मंत्रियों को बतलायेंगे और मेरी बातों पर पूरापूरा ध्यान देंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि आइन्दा ऐसा हो कि जब कभी ऐसे विषय आयें तो जिन मंत्रियो का उन से सम्बन्ध हो वह सभी उपस्थित रहें ।

मैं प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था कि हमारी सरकार व्यवसायों में दो हजार करोड़ रुपया अभी तक लगा चुकी है और राष्ट्रीकरण की प्रगति को आगे ही बढ़ाती ही जा रही है । मैं ने पिछले दिन भाषण करते हुए यह बतलाया था कि किस प्रकार से विभिन्न उद्योगों में बड़ी बड़ी गड़बड़ियां चल रही हैं । जहां कहीं भी हम उनके प्रबन्ध की व्यवस्था करते हैं तो मंत्रालयों के सेक्रेटरी उन के मैनेजमेंट के चेअरमैन होते हैं । उन को सरकारी कामों से ही इतना अवकाश ही नहीं मिलता कि वह जा कर उन की देख भाल करें । वहां जो मैनेजिंग डाईरेक्टर इत्यादि मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं उन के द्वारा सरकारी कारपोरेशन्स में और सरकारी उद्योगों में फेवरिटिज्म यानी आपसी दोस्ती के इतने ज्यादा फायदे उठाये जाते हैं कि वहां तरह तरह की बुराइयां पैदा हो जाती हैं । मैंने पिछली दफा जिक्र किया था कि इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर ने यह किया कि अपने एक रिश्तेदार को खरीद फरोख्त के काम पर मुकर्रर कर दिया । वहां पर यह होता था कि लोकल पर्चेज से जितनी चीजों की आवश्यकता होती थी उन के इंडेन्ट्स दबा दिये जाते थे, टेन्डर्स मांगे जाते थे तो उन टेन्डर्स को भी दबा दिया जाता था । बाद में जब इमर्जेन्सी आती थी तो कहा जाता था कि चीज है ही नहीं । उन को यह अधिकार दिया जाता था कि वह लोकल पर्चेज कर सकते हैं । नतीजा यह होता था कि वह किसी भी दामों पर चीजों को खरीदते थे । गल्ला वगैरह के लिये भी मनमाने दाम दिया करते थे । इस तरह से सामान खरीदने में सरकार को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में नुकसान उठाना पड़ता था । सरकार के पास इस की रिपोर्ट आई होगी और सरकार को इस का पूरा पता होगा । अगर नहीं है तो उस को इस का पता लगाना चाहिये और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि जहां जहां उद्योग चल रहे हैं और सरकारी कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं वह देखें कि वहां किस किस्म के आदमी लगे हुए हैं और वहां फैली हुई दुर्व्यवस्था को दूर करना चाहिये ।

लेकिन मैं यहां पर कमीशन के ऊपर इसलिये जोर देता हूं कि उन उद्योगों में जो आदमी काम कर रहे हैं उन की योग्यता और काम करने की क्षमता जैसी तमाम बातों पर जोर देने की बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यकता है । उन के चुनाव का काम पबलिक सर्विस कमिशन के जरिये या किसी किस्म के इन्डस्ट्रियल सर्विस का डर या जो भी चीज इस के लिये उचित हो और जिस को सरकार मुनासिब समझती हो, उस के जरिये होना चाहिये । मैं सरकार का ध्यान उस प्रस्ताव की ओर

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

दिलाना चाहता हूं जो इकानामिक पालिसी पर उस ने पेश किया था। १९४९-१९५० की जो फिस्कल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पेश हुई थी उस में लिखा था :

"Now that the Government of India are committed to policies of economic development and there is to be also a nationalised sector in industries, the creation of a specialised service visualised in the statement of Industrial Policy of 1948 has become urgent. In this the Government of India said:

'Such a service is needed for providing suitable personnel for (i) the departments of the Central and State Governments dealing with economic matters, and (ii) the nationalised industries.'

We recommend that early steps be taken to constitute such an Economic Service. Selection may have to be made in the first instance from the existing services on the basis of specialised academic training and administrative experience; also if possible from the ranks of business and trade, provided that suitable men with the requisite basic training and experience can be found."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सन् १९४९-१९५० में फिस्कल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात की सिफारिश की गई थी। आप के सामने एस्टिमेट्स कमिटी की रिपोर्ट भी पेश हुई। पांचवीं रिपोर्ट, नवी रिपोर्ट और सोलहवीं रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है कि जहां तक इंडस्ट्रियल यानी औद्योगिक व्यवसायों के सेक्रेटरी आदि का सम्बन्ध है उन के बारे में जो व्यवस्था है उस को ठीक करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाय। एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने एक जगह यह लिखा है :

"For the management of State undertakings, recruitment should be made from people experienced in business, commerce, industry and trade so that these undertakings may be run on efficient business principles and practices. The Committee had also suggested that a common cadre of officers for the management of these undertakings should be constituted with the designation of "The Indian Commercial and Industrial Service". As the State Industrial Undertakings are being constituted in large numbers and fairly rapidly, the Committee consider that a decision should be taken by Government in this matter very early and that the recommendation should be implemented without further delay."

हमारी एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी ने भी इस बात पर काफी जोर दिया है, इस सम्बन्ध हमारे बहुत से सदस्यगण हैं जो इस पर बोलेंगे वह एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी और दूसरे स्थानों से जो सिफारिशें आई हैं और जो दूसरी बातें इस के सम्बन्ध में हैं, उन के बारे में बोलेंगे। मैं तो सिर्फ आप का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं कि हर तरफ से इस बात पर जोर दिया जा रहा है.....

Shri K. K. Basu: It seems that the Ministers are quarrelling among themselves.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Now, you have got production, consumption, distribution, etc.

An Hon. Member: There is now an invasion of Ministers!

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may proceed.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि कुछ वह मंत्रिगण आ गये हैं जिन तक विभागों का यहां जिक्र किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक हमारे सरकारी कमीशन का खयाल है एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी का ख्याल है, पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी का ख्याल है कि यह बहुत जरूरी है तथा इस पर सरकार ध्यान देगी। पिछली मर्तबा शायद मेरा प्रस्ताव न आ पाता लेकिन सदन ने इस बात पर बड़ा बल दिया कि

यह प्रस्ताव पास हो, और इसी लिये जो दूसरे प्रस्तावों के मूवर्स थे उन्हों ने अपना समय दे कर इस को पेश होने दिया। इसी लिये मैं कहता हूं कि जहां तक पब्लिक का सवाल है इस बात पर बड़ा जोर दिया जा रहा है कि जो सरकारी उद्योग हैं उन के लिये कोई विधेयक सरकार की ओर से पेश किया जाये और उस में साफ तौर से कोई न कोई सार्वदेशिक प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये, विभिन्न प्रकार की जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन के जितने नौकर हैं उन की अलग अलग किस्में हैं उन में कोई यूनिफार्मिटी नहीं है और उन के साथ अलग अलग व्यवहार किया जाता है, उन की सर्विसेज के रूल्स और कंडीशन्स एक नहीं हैं। आप किसी भी उद्योग को ले लीजिये। आप टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्री को लीजिये यह संचार मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है। डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से ऐलाक्ट्रानिक्स फैक्टरी का सम्बन्ध है, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान कोच फैक्टरी से है, डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध हिन्दुस्तान एअरक्राफ्ट से है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर आप देखने जाइये तो इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री में स्केल और ग्रेड कोई दूसरे होंगे, प्लैनिंग मिनिस्ट्री में कोई दूसरे होंगे। ऐलेक्ट्रानिक्स इंडस्ट्री में और हिन्दुस्तान एअरक्राफ्ट में दूसरे दूसरे होंगे। हर जगह से इस किस्म की शिकायतें आ रही हैं कि उन की कंडीशन्स आफ सर्विस ठीक नहीं हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि जिन के टर्म्स और कंडीशन्स आफ सर्विस दूसरों से अच्छी हैं उन से दूसरे लोग प्रतिस्पर्धा करने लगते हैं और अपने कामों में मन नहीं लगाते हैं। इसलिये आप को इन बातों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये कि सब बातों में आप एकरूपता ला सकें। आप कहते हैं कि यह भिन्न भिन्न मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्धित हैं। लेकिन आप को इस बात को समझना चाहिये कि भले ही मंत्रालय भिन्न भिन्न हों, लेकिन सरकार तो एक ही है, मंत्रिमंडल में जब आप एक साथ बैठ सकते हैं तो क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था आप नहीं बना सकते हैं कि एक समिति मंत्रिमंडल की ऐसी बनाई जाये जिस में कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के जितने कारखाने हैं उन के मंत्रिगण इकट्ठे हो कर बैठें और इस बात के लिये एक प्रयत्न करें, या कोई कमेटी नियुक्त करें या कमिशन नियुक्त करें। जिससे इन सर्विसेस में यूनीफार्मिटी आ सके, सारे देश की सर्विसेस में एकरूपता आ सके और एक से कायदे लागू हो सकें।

मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन रखा है और आज आपने देखा होगा कि रेलवे में जो पब्लिक सर्विसिस हैं अपना काम ठीक तरह से चला रही हैं और वहां से बहुत कम शिकायतें आती हैं। भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कम शिकायतें आती हैं और आम तौर पर राइट टाइप के आदमी रखे जाते हैं। तमाम रेलवे अंडरटेकिंग्स में कोई ८०० करोड़ के करीब रुपया लगा होगा या इससे कुछ अधिक होगा और इनका काम भी ठीक ढंग से चल रहा है। आपके चार्ज में देश की नदी घाटी प्रोजेक्टस भी आती है, जितन नये नये कारखाने खुल रहे हैं जैसे सिंधरी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी है जो कि प्रोडक्शन मिनिस्ट्री के अन्डर है, आइरन ऐंड स्टील के नये नये कारखाने खुल रहें हैं और कुछ खुल भी चुके हैं, दूसरे उद्योग भी हैं, जैसे पैननिसिलीन फैक्टरी है, डी० डी० टी० फैक्टरी, चित्तरंजन लोको-मोटिव का कारखाना है और इस तरह से जब इन उद्योगों की एक श्रृंखला सी बनती जा रही है और इन उद्योगों पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर भी दिया जा रहा है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इनको सुचारू ढंग से चलाने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि जो कर्मचारी इन में भर्ता किये जायें वह किस प्रकार से भर्ती किये जायें और इसके बारे में सरकार को कोई उपाय ढूंढ निकालना चाहिये था। फिसकल कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में भी इस बात पर जोर दिया है, जो सदस्य यहां पर उपस्थित हैं वह भी इससे सहमत हैं और मंत्रिगण

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी]

भी करीब करीब सहमत ही हैं तो क्या कारण है कि इसमें विलम्ब किया जा रहा है । मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं लेकिन वह तो अब तक दूर हो जानी चाहिये थीं । अब बड़ी मुश्किल से यह विधेयक इस सदन में आया है और इसको आपको मान लेना चाहिये । हमारा जो पिछला विधेयक था जिस में कि पब्लिक मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड बनाने का सुझाव दिया गया था वह इसलिये नहीं आ सका कि इस सदन में वाद विवाद के लिये क्यों उसमें फीस की बात कही गई थी । मेरा कहना है कि फीस की बात ठीक हो सकती थी । कुछ भी हो, आज यह मौका मिला है और मैं चाहता हूं कि अब जब कि मंत्रिगण भी यहां पर मौजूद हैं वे सब इस बात पर पूरा प्रकाश डालें और हमें बतायें कि क्या कारण है कि बिलम्ब हो रहा है ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मेरा एक और भी सुझाव है और वह यह कि जब किसी आदमी को भर्त्ती किया जाय तो उससे एक फार्म भरवाया जाय जिसमें उससे यह वायदा करवाया जाय कि वह भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न करेगा और खुद भी रिश्वत नहीं लेगा ।

उससे यह लिखवा लिया जाय कि वह ईमानदारी से अपना काम करेगा और अगर किसी दूसरे आदमी को रिश्वत लेते हुये देखेगा उसकी रिपोर्ट दूसरे ऊंचे अधिकारी के पास करेगा और साथ ही न तो वह रिश्वत लेगा और नहीं किसी को रिश्वत देगा । साथ ही वह यह भी लिख कर दे कि अगर मैं रिश्वत लेता हुआ पकड़ा जाऊंगा तो जो भी सजा उचित समझी जाय मुझे दी जाय । यह काम उसको नौकरी में आने से पहले ही दिन कर देना चाहिये और इस फार्म को भर कर हस्ताक्षर कर देने चाहियें ।

जहां तक हमारी पब्लिक कारपोरेशनस का सवाल है, जहां तक पब्लिक इंडस्ट्रीज का सवाल है, हमारे मंत्रिगण समझते हैं कि हमारे जो सैक्रटरी लोग हैं वह बहुत काबिल हैं । मैं उनकी काबिलियत की दाद देता हूं और मैं मानता कि वह अपना काम ठीक तरह से कर रहे हैं और कोई दिक्कत पैदा नहीं हो रही है । लेकिन उनके पास इतना काम होता है कि वह उसको कर भी नहीं पाते । उनका काफी समय तो पार्लियामेंट से सम्बन्धित काम में हो जाता है और सवालों इत्यादि के उत्तर तैयार करने में चला जाता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वे लोग पब्लिक कारपोरेशंस जो कि बहुत दूर दूर हैं उनकी देख रेख नहीं कर सकते । साथ ही साथ जो कर्मचारी भर्त्ती होते हैं वह भी ठीक तरह से भर्त्ती नहीं किये जाते हैं और काफी फेवरिटिज्म होता है । इस वास्ते इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इन पब्लिक कारपोरेशंस की देख रेख के लिये एक आप उचित व्यवस्था करें जो कि अपने काम काज के बारे में पार्लियामेंट के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे और हमें भी बतायें कि फलां उद्योग में यह कुछ हो रहा है और फलां उद्योग में यह गड़बड़ी थी और इस गड़बड़ी को इस तरह से दूर किया गया । इस किस्म की व्यवस्था में आपको पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को और आम लोगों को भी उचित मात्रा में लेना होगा । मैं भी चाहता हूं कि उसमें सरकारी अफसर भी हों और काफी संख्या में हों लेकिन दूसरे लोग भी काफी संख्या में लिये जाने चाहियें ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कमिशन की स्थापना शीघ्र हो कर दी जाय ताकि काम सुचारू रूप से चले । मेरा विचार है कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी इस सम्बन्ध में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और वह भी बोलने के इच्छुक हैं, इस वास्ते मैं सदन का और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता । अन्त में जब बहस खत्म हो जायेगी मैं फिर कुछ बातें कहूंगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सम्मुख रखता हूं ।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission be established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government works, industries and other institutions."

I would like to know which of the amendments are going to be moved.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be immediately appointed to examine and consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of having separate Industrial Service Commission on the line of the Union Public Service Commission for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for government industrial undertaking together with the question of creating an all India Economic Service."

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to recruiting qualified personnel for Government Industrial undertakings and such other institutions early steps be taken for implementing a programme of proper education and training."

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment in the name of Shri Bogawat but he is not here. Is Shri K. K. Basu moving his amendment?

Shri K. K. Basu: I want to move my amendment with a slight alteration.

Mr. Chairman: What is the alteration?

Shri K. K. Basu: It is almost nothing. Because I wrote in a bad hand the office could not perhaps decipher it. I want the words 'technical problems' to be added after the words '... composed of persons having experience in the field of business management .....'

Mr. Chairman: These words are to be added after the words '....business management.' The rest of it stands as it is.

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Cadre should be established and therefore an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission, composed of persons having experience in the field of business management, technical problems and industrial labour but, not members of permanent Administrative Service, be established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons of different categories for Government works, industries and other institutions."

Mr. Chairman: Is Shri Chowdhury moving his amendment? I find that his amendment is just the same as the Resolution.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): There is a slight modification. In the original Resolution it has been suggested that the Commission be established on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission; I want a Commission of the same status and not exactly on the same lines. There is another alteration towards the end also. In the original Resolution it is '....recruiting qualified and suitable persons.....' whereas I want it to be.....recruiting suitable persons .....'. The idea may be to recruit persons—students or graduates—for the purpose of training etc. as suggested in the amendment moved by Shri B. K. Das.

Mr. Chairman: I do not find any difference whatsoever. The word 'qualified' has been deleted. I do not think the hon. Member wants that qualified persons should not be recruited and that unqualified persons should be recruited. All that it says is this. Those who are not qualified

[Mr. Chairman]

but who are suitable—they may also be there. The words 'qualified and suitable' are there. So, suitable' persons are also included. Supposing a person is not qualified yet suitable, he can certainly be recruited. The amendment is out of order. I presume he wants to speak, and I shall see that he gets his chance. The other three amendments are now before the House along with the Resolution.

Dr. Lanka Sundram *rose*—

Shri Shree Narayan Das: On a point of order. This Resolution is against the constitutional provision.

An Hon. Member: Then it affects the amendment also.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Yes. If the Resolution falls, the amendment also will go. Under article 309 of the Constitution the powers are given. It reads:

> "Subject to the provision of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment, and conditions of service of persons appointed, to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State....."

Although the Parliament is entitled to make provisions subject to the provisions of the Constitution, under article 315, there is some restriction. It reads:

> "Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State."

This Resolution suggests the appointment of another Public Service Commission and as such it is against this provision. We may amend the Constitution and have a third Commission and that will be in order but so long as this stands I think its consideration is against this provision.

An Hon. Member: What about the Railway Public Service Commissions?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The point of objection seems to be this. There can be two kinds of Public Service Commissions—not one for each State and one for the Union.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: So far as the Central Government is concerned there is one UPSC for the recruitment of officers, etc.

An Hon. Member: Not for the railways.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I do not know whether the Service Commission for the Railways has been constituted under any law or not.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. If the hon. Member will look into the resolution he will find that there is no mention as to whether there will be one commission or two commissions or as to what will be the nature of the commission; whether that will go into the matter of State Services also or only the Union Services alone and all that. There is absolutely no mention about that point. It is only a general commission and its services may be confined to the Union. If the commission is to be on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission it may only apply to the Union. So far as the resolution goes it does not differentiate between the State Governments and the Union. There is no mention made by the mover of the resolution. This may apply only to the Union. It does not say that the States will not be able to have their own commissions or that this commission will go into the qualifications or the suitability of persons employed in the States.

Sardar Hukam Singh: That is not the hon. Member's objection. It seems he has not understood it rightly. He is not objecting to having only one Union Public Service Commission and not having State Service Commissions. He is not asking for two service commissions, one for the Union, and one for the States. What objection he has taken is that there could only be one Union Public Service Commission and not two. This resolution is moved with the object of establishing another Union Public Service Commission.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is not "Union".

Sardar Hukam Singh: But, this is the objection of the hon. Member.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member, perhaps, better understands his own objection. He says: "No". At the same time....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Sir, the hon. Member is perhaps not aware that there is already another Public Service Commission under the Railways and the word "A" grammatically does not mean "only one".

Shri Datar: Sir, I would like to submit that there is no Public Service Commission under the Railways and it is only a departmental selection committee popularly called The Railway Service Commission.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: So far as this Parliament is concerned, under the Constitution there is a Union Public Service Commission and there are separate State Public Service Commissions as also Joint Service Commissions where some State Governments agree to have one. Here, what the hon. Member wants—although he is not explaining it, I gathered from his speech—is an Economic Service Commission as has been supported by many persons and so many committees. In his resolution he has sought for the establishment of a Public Service Commission. I think that is against the Constitution. The Constitution envisages that there shall be only one Public Service Commission and under that provision the Parliament is entitled to lay down by laws certain procedure for recruitment, conditions of service etc. Therefore, the Parliament is entitled to create a Service just like the All India Administrative Service, All India Police Service etc. We can also create an All India Economic and Social Service like that but so long as this provision in the Constitution stands we cannot create another Union Public Service Commission for the recruitment of officers, examinations and other purposes. Therefore, my submission is that under the present provisions of the Constitution this resolution goes against the Constitution.

Shri Datar: May I point out that, unfortunately, the wording is not very clear. The resolution says:

> "This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission...."

So, you would find that here he wants another Union Service Commission .

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Datar: "On the lines of the Union Public Service Commission" means what?

Shri K. K. Basu: "On the lines" means "On the lines".

Mr. Chairman: Why should there be so much interruption? Let the hon. Minister proceed.

Shri Datar: My submission is that on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission he wants another commission, naturally, for the Central Services of the Government undertakings. It is not for States. Let us be very clear that so far as this resolution is concerned it does not deal with the States at all nor the State industries or other concerns because the Parliament can deal only with the concerns of the Government of India or in which the Government of India are interested directly or indirectly. Therefore, so far as we are concerned we have got the Union Public Service Commission and article 315 clearly says that "there shall be a Public Service Commission". The word "a" means one Public Service Commission. My friend Sardar Hukam Singh, is right in saying that we cannot have more than one Union Public Service Commission. We have already got one Union Public Service Commission and, therefore, the question that arises is whether this particular resolution which desires the institution of another Service Commission on the lines of the Union Public Service Commission goes against the provisions of the Constitution. So far as the expression "on the lines" is concerned, it relates to the structure of the Commission. But, it does not in any way mean that there should be only one Public Service

[Shri Datar]

Commission. The resolution clearly wants two commissions—one is naturally the Union Public Service Commission and the other is an Industrial Service Commission. You will find, Sir, that here the words have been used in such a vague way, unfortunately, that thereby I do not know what the hon. Member has in his view. But, taking the words as they are they show that he desires an additional Service Commission and if there is an additional Service Commission it means two commissions. Therefore, the objection that has been taken by my hon. friend is to this effect that so long as article 315 remains as it is we cannot have more than one Union Public Service Commission at all.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, the hon. Deputy Minister for Home Affairs has raised objection citing the Constitution of India and pointed out that according to the Constitution only one Public Service Commission should be established. But, I really do not find any conflict with the terms of the Constitution as far as this resolution is concerned. The provision in the Constitution refers to the Union Public Service Commission whereas if the hon. Deputy Minister cares to read the resolution before the House he will find that it is very clearly stated therein:

> "This House is of opinion that an Industrial Service Commission etc. etc."

There is no mention of "Public" or "Union".

Shri Datar: Is it a private commission then?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: "On the lines of the Union Public Service Commission" does not mean that it will be another Union Public Service Commission. It will only be an Industrial Service Commission which will deal with all the industries which matter has already been explained by the hon. Member who moved the resolution. There is, therefore, absolutely no conflict with the provisions of the Constitution at all.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: As I mentioned in my speech—and I just now told the Minister also—my resolution relates only to the public projects like Nagal, Bhakra and various other river valley projects which are directly under the States as well as the Centre. I visualise that the commission which I contemplate under the resolution shall not be another commission just as the Union Public Service Commission. I have clearly stated that it shall be an Industrial Service Commission on the pattern of the Union Public Service Commission.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): You mean a high power commission?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Yes. Secondly, the corporations through which the industries are being run throughout India belong to States as well as the Centre. I contemplate a commission for the recruitment of personnel for both categories of industries whether they are under the States or under the Centre. Therefore, this is for the recruitment of personnel for various kinds of industries which are run by public corporations and not directly Government departments. So this resolution does not come in conflict with the Constitution and is not against the provisions contained therein.

Shri Datar: May I point out one thing? So far as this resolution is concerned I was surprised to hear my friend's argument that it is not a Public Service Commission nor is it a Union Public Service Commission. You will kindly read the last portion of the resolution, Sir, where it is stated:

> "....established for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for Government works, industries and other institutions."

Therefore, I submit it is a Public Service Commission.

Shri K. K. Basu: The resolution, as drafted, offends against article 315

of the Constitution, if it is construed that this Industrial Service Commission is going to recruit for the Union Services. Perhaps, the wording of the resolution might have been modified. The intention obviously is that there are Government undertakings which are mostly either private limited companies or are under the general control of Government. Take, for instance, the Telephone Factory or the Hindustan Shipyard or Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals. Service under those companies is not construed as service under the Union Government. They are independent autonomous bodies and their conditions of service are not the same as in other Government departments. This Industrial Service Commission is intended for the recruitment of personnel to those undertakings which are owned by the Union. If it is construed like that then the resolution, as it is worded, can offend article 315 of the Constitution. But I do not think there is anything which can be construed as going against the Constitution. The maximum objection that can be taken against the resolution is that the words "Government works" have been used. But those Government works are under the Government and they are either a statutory corporation or a private limited company owned in the name of the President. The Industrial Service Commission can be formed for those undertakings which are not owned by the Government and for which people are not recruited by the Union Public Service Commission directly. Therefore, as I said, the maximum objection that can be taken is to the words "Government works". If the hon. Member could amend those words so as to apply to the D.V.C. or Bhakra-Nangal or other autonomous corporations, there may not be objection. The only objection is to recruit to the departmental things. If that modification is allowed in the resolution, there will be no objection by way of offending the Constitutional provision.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I point out another aspect of this resolution? The hon. Member, Shri K. K. Basu, who spoke just now, was referring to the Government industries for which companies have been constituted under the Company Law. I understood him to say that the intention of the Member is to concentrate or confine himself to such of those undertakings and to recommend that an Industrial Public Service Commission should be set up in order to recruit proper personnel for such undertakings. But this resolution is unfortunately so worded that it refers to Government works, apart from industries and other institutions. The resolution has application, as it is worded, to such of those works of the Government which are departmentally managed. I shall give two instances from the Ministry of which I am in charge, namely, the Government Salt Works or the Government collieries. Government collieries and the Government Salt Works are departmentally managed and the recruitment thereto is even now being made by the Union Public Service Commission. So, if you accept this resolution as it is, such of the recruitment as is now being made by the Union Public Service Commission to those Government works will have to be made by the proposed Industrial Service Commission. Then there will be a conflict and duplication of agencies and there will be Constitutional difficulties. So, this aspect has also to be borne in mind. I imagine that the intention of the Member is that some agency should be created—of the type that he has recommended to recruit proper personnel to man those industrial undertakings which have been constituted as companies under the Company Law or those that have been constituted as statutory corporations. If the resolution had confined itself to those categories, it would have had some meaning. Because it is very widely worded, there is this constitutional aspect which has to be considered.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The resolution has been moved and Members have also moved their amendments and I have also moved an

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amendment. My amendment is to substitute the resolution by the one that I have moved. It may be accepted.

Mr. Chairman: The amendments are there. No amendment has been accepted or rejected. We are considering the resolution, and not the amendments. We have to see whether the resolution, as framed, is constitutionally correct. When any amendment is taken up, and when there is any objection, that will be the occasion to go into those amendments. Further, I have to see whether the amended resolution, if it is adopted at all, is also justifiable or not.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): There is mention of "All-India Services" in article 312 of the Constitution. It runs thus:

> "Notwithstanding anything in Part XI, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service".

There is provision for a similar Union service. I wish to draw your attention to this provision.

Shri Datar: May I point out other difficulties also? I am not going into the merits of the resolution, but I would, with your permission, point out how the acceptance of this resolution would land Government in difficulties, and would come into conflict with the actual Acts passed by Parliament.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the difficulties are concerned, unless he feels that the resolution is barred by the Constitution, that is a different matter. The fact that there will be difficulties for the Government in accepting the resolution is a point in favour of not accepting it. But the question that there will be difficulties is a point which I cannot consider. The point of order is confined to the sole fact whether it is constitutionally possible to have more than one Public Service Commission or not.

Shri Datar: I was pointing out that, assuming that this resolution is accepted, it would go against the provisions of the various statutory Acts according to which certain bodies have been established. It would also go against the Companies Act, because a number of companies have been started under the Companies Act. This aspect will also have to be borne in mind.

Mr. Chairman: The resolution, in effect, has the same background as article 315 of the Constitution where it is stated that there should be a Union Public Service Commission. That is the central idea. Today, all the services have to go to the Union Public Service Commission in matters of recruitment, etc. Therefore, the provision in the Constitution is of paramount importance and we cannot go against it. At the same time, the central idea behind this resolution was not to have two Public Service Commissions. The main idea, as it appears from the arguments of the hon. Member, is, as a matter of fact, there may be a separate cadre for industrial services and qualified men will have to be selected to this cadre. But, at the same time, the resolution is so worded that it is very wide. It covers not only Government works but other industries, corporations, etc. From that I conclude that the main idea was not to have another all-India Union Public Service Commission as we have under the Constitution but a Commission "on the lines" of the Union Public Service Commission. That goes to show that the mover of the resolution does not want that there should be a rival Public Service Commission. However, I see the difficulty which

has been expressed by the two hon. Ministers who have just now spoken. The point is quite clear. What would happen if there was an Industrial Service Commission? How will the recruitment be made in regard to Government-managed factories? That means there will be two authorities. One will be the Union Public Service Commission with its own scope and jurisdiction and another body known as the Industrial Service Commission, as proposed in the resolution. So, I think there is a clear disparity and conflict between the resolution and the provisions in the Constitution. The central idea may be anything, but the provision that he wants to make is certainly opposed to the provisions of the Constitution, namely, article 315. At the same time, it is a very important resolution. I do not want to give a ruling. I want to hear the Law Minister on this point whether it is possible to have some sort of Commission, which may not act in rivalry to the Union Public Service Commission, but which may be something like the Railway Service Commission—a departmental Commission—as has been pointed out earlier.

My attention has been called to article 312 of the Constitution by Shri S. C. Samanta. There also, it is within the contemplation of the Constitution that such an organisation relating to the selection of personnel for these public services may be constituted by the Government. It will not be the Union Public Service Commission, but something between the Union Public Service Commission and departmental heads. I do not know what is actually in the mind of the hon. Member. The Resolution provides for two things; one is against the provision in the Constitution, but the other part which says that it is for the purpose of recruiting qualified and suitable persons for other industries and institutions is all right. I would like to hear the hon. Law Minister on this point before deciding finally. Meanwhile, if the hon. Member is convinced by the arguments that have been advanced in the House, he may just make a suitable change in the wording of the Resolution.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am prepared to make a change.

Mr. Chairman: He can frame his Resolution in a way which does not conflict with the provisions of article 315 of the Constitution.

Shri Datar: I suggest that further consideration may be postponed in order to enable the Law Minister to give his opinion.

Mr. Chairman: I am coming to that.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know whether it will automatically come up next time or will I lose the right?

Mr. Chairman: I am coming to that, with the consent of the House, I postpone further consideration of this Resolution until I have heard the hon. Minister of Law or until the hon. Member himself has amended or modified his Resolution. So far as this Resolution is concerned, the hon. Member does not lose his right. It will be put down as a part-heard Resolution and will have precedence over all the other Resolutions. This will be a part-heard Resolution and will top the list on the next day.

We now proceed to the next Resolution.

RESOLUTION *RE*: APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEMES

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Etah Distt — North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that Government may constitute a Committee or Committees consisting mainly of members of Parliament to examine the work of

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Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks in various States and to submit their report within as short a time as possible dwelling specially on:—

(1) how much money has been spent out of the allotted funds so far and on what items and whether the funds are being rightly spent;

(2) whether genuine spirit of co-operation has been generated and to what extent;

(3) whether the officers who are placed in charge of the work have been able to inspire confidence in the people amongst whom they are called upon to work;

(4) to what extent has the co-operation of public workers been enlisted and whether the District Planning Committees and Projects Advisory Committees are really serving the purpose for which they were constituted;

(5) whether there is a likelihood of a substantial amount of work being done during the First Five Year Plan period; and

(6) what particular changes, if any, are needed to accomplish the object in view."

Sir, I wish to make it clear...

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): There are amendments to be moved.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has not even moved the Resolution yet; how can the amendments be taken up now?

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I wish to make it clear that I am not moving this Resolution in a spirit of carping criticism. On the other hand, I am moving this Resolution with the fullest sense of responsibility. I would not have moved this Resolution had I not thought that it was in public interests. I am one of the very great admirers of the first Five Year Plan, and I know that the most important portion of the first Five Year Plan is the community projects. Without community projects, the Five Year Plan would have been reduced to a play of Hamlet without Hamlet himself. So, I attach very great value to the Five Year Plan and especially to the community projects. But I would like to impress on the House and to ask its indulgence to see whether the community projects which have been in operation for a number of years in our country have fulfilled the object in view. Sir, in the Evaluation Report, the object of the community projects has been very clearly put forward. With your permission, I will quote a few lines:

"The main aim of the community projects and extension programmes is to set free the creative energies of the people, so that they may build up through their own efforts and through their own institutions a richer and improving social life. Here the goal is essentially cultural and moral, although it has a physical basis and content."

I would like to discuss this problem from the standpoint that I have just mentioned from the Evaluation Report. We have to see how far these community projects have achieved the cultural object in view and how far they have achieved the physical object in view. So far as the physical achievements are concerned, I must say that in the various community projects that are in existence, some for the last three years and some for two years, there is no doubt that many buildings have been constructed, many hospitals and residential quarters for A.P.Os. have been constructed and so on and so forth These are some of their physical achievements. There is no doubt that an improved variety of seed has been distributed in very large

quantities. There is no doubt that fertilisers have been distributed in very large quantities. There is no doubt about it that in many of the community projects, brick kilns have been started which is a new thing in these areas. There is no doubt about it that in some of the villages, the lanes have been paved and drains have also been made *pucca*. There is no doubt about it that some wells have been repaired and some new wells have been constructed There may be one or two other items that I may not have enumerated here, which may come under the category of physical achievements. But, my contention is that these physical achievements are a small drop in the ocean. We know that every community project consists of something like 150 villages. In my own district Budaun, there is a community project known as Usawan *cum* Jalalabad which comprises 150 villages, 75 from Budaun and 75 from Shajahanpur. My contention is that these physical achievements have only touched the fringe. They have touched a few villages. Most of the villages have not been touched at all. If we take into consideration the period that has been spent, about more than 3 years, and if we look at the physical achievements, we come to the conclusion that our hopes have not been fulfilled.

I mentioned among the physical achievements the distribution of improved seeds. I also mentioned the distribution of fertilisers. But, what I feel is this. Of what avail is the distribution of improved seed and artificial manure if there are no means of irrigation? Because, in both the cases, whether you use improved seeds or whether you use improved varieties of fertilisers, it is very necessary that the means of irrigation should be there. I can say from my personal knowledge that in the community project with which I am intimately connected, not a worth while improvement has been made so far as means of irrigation are concerned. The other point that I wish to mention is that a community project or a national extension block would not show good results unless and until there are good means of communication. I find from what I have seen in my own community project that neither has attention been paid to the improvement of the means of irrigation, nor has attention been paid to the improvement of the means of communication. The headquarters of the community project with which I am connected is something like 25 or 30 miles away from the district headquarters. Everybody finds it difficult to reach the headquarters of community project. Unless and until there were good means of communication, nobody can inspect it. Its work cannot be scrutinised. No attention whatsoever has been paid to the improvement of communications there.

Taking the cultural and moral side, which has been stressed upon in the Evaluation Report, I find that the results are entirely disappointing. If we had really worked with a missionary spirit, if we had really before our mind not only the physical targets, but the cultural objective, there must have been some appreciable improvement in the mentality of the village people. What I find is that they are none the better than they were when the community project was started. I do not find any initiative in those people living in the villages which are included in the community project. I do not find any eagerness on their part to take part in the community project works. I do not find any eagerness in them to attend the meetings which are connected with the community project work and the development work. I do not find that the village people are in the habit of advancing their own suggestions for the improvement of their own villages. I do not find that their way of living has improved by a jot or tittle. I do not find

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that any of their unsocial habits have changed in the least. I do not find that in these villages included in the community project the people have acquired a mentality to send their childern to schools. There is no neatness and tidiness in the villages or in the dress of the people. There is no urge on their part to take part in development work. What I mean to say is, so far as the moral and cultural aspect is concerned, it remains entirely neglected. Let us not take a complacent attitude that everything is going on well and that by showing certain physical targets, we might tell the whole country that our community projects everywhere are doing very well. If there is a feeling of that kind, I want that feeling to be removed. Let us face the realities. Let us face the facts.

I was dwelling on the cultural and moral aspect. Take the case of the *gaon* sabhas. We understand that there is a long list of personnel attached to the community projects. There is the District Planning officer. There is a Deputy Project officer. There is a plethora of A.P.Os. There is a doctor, a Social Education officer, there are village level workers, and so on. But, the question is whether all this personnel would be sufficient to inculcate the spirit of development work in all these villages? That is not possible for the personnel alone, unless and until the *gaon* sabhas take an active interest in the development work initiated by the community project. My own experience, for what it is worth, is, these *gaon* sabhas are as lethargic today as they were a couple of years ago. They are not taking any interest in development work. They would not make any suggestions. If any proposition or proposal is placed before them, many village people would not come and assemble to consider them. This is the state of the *gaon* sabhas. Unless and until the *gaon* sabhas are activised, I humbly beg to submit that our community project work cannot advance very much.

There are Project advisory committees, which are meant to supervise the work of the community projects, which are entrusted with a lot of responsibility, and which are supposed to take very great interest in the project work. I admit they are very important bodies. What has been their function up to this time? This is not only my impression; this is the impression of the Evaluation report itself, that these project advisory committees have been merely a farce. On page 30, while discussing the advisory committees, the Evaluation report, volume I issued in April 1955, says:

> "The suitability of an advisory body which is a group of representative persons but has no representative character in the particular context of a planned programme of rural reconstruction has been called into further question by the generally disappointing experiences of the second year of its working. Project Advisory Committees continue to be ineffective and in many projects they are virtually non-existent. Meetings of the committees do not take place for months together and when they do, they are confined mostly to routine business. The general attitude on the part of the members has been one of indifference and lack of interest and where interest has been shown, this is very often of a parochial, sectional or even personal kind which has proved more of an impediment than a help in the programme."

I could not have used more effective, more powerful words than what has been mentioned in the Evaluation Report. This is a very considered view and we cannot ignore it. This

is the state of our Project Advisory Committees at many places where these Community Projects and National Extension Blocks are working.

Then, take the case of District Planning Committees. It is another body higher up in the rung of the ladder. I have not been able to understand what the powers and the functions of these committees are and what work they have performed up to this time. Fortunately or unfortunately I happen to be a member of my district's District Planning Committee. I am a member of the Project Advisory Committee also and if my experience is of any worth, then I may be allowed to say that I have had a very poor experience about these bodies. Last time it was only on the 28th November that I went to attend a very important meeting of the District Planning Committee in my own district and I assure you and I assure every Member of this hon. House that the entire District Planning Committee takes up an unreasonably hostile attitude to community projects. Somehow or other, they are not reconciled to community projects. They want to better and advance their individual interests, their parochial interests, and they are helped by officials in taking up that mentality. You cannot expect that the District Planning Committees will do any good to any of the community projects and to any of the National Extension Blocks. The monies that are being placed at the disposal of the District Planning Committees are squandered for purposes other than those for which they are meant to be spent. We shall have to consider, and to consider seriously, why all these bodies are not acting up to expectations. My own submission is that the personnel is defective, is faulty, and this personnel is not fitted to carry on the very onerous task of community projects.

Now, I come to a very important point. It has been assumed by the Evaluation Committee Report and by all those who have from time to time expressed their views about the working of the community projects, that since the District Magistrate has been placed at the very head of the development work in the district, everything should be presumed to be going on well. There cannot be a greater misconception than this. My own submission is, that the District Magistrate is the greatest misfit here. He does not know the job. Perhaps even now, our Government and our people are thinking in those terms in which we used to think twenty years back. There was a time when there was complete I.C.S. rule in the entire country. It was believed that any I.C.S. was good for any job.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Even now, it is so.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: That misconception should be removed. We are in the year 1955. I read one book named "I.C.S." by one I.C.S., Mr. Blunt, and therein he wrote that. . . . . .

Dr. Suresh Chandra: He was blunt?

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Blunt, once Finance Minister of U.P. He wrote the history of I.C.S. and in that he wrote a very pithy sentence that the I.C.S. is supposed to be an expert of everything. He can be a doctor, he can be a professor, he can be a judge, he can be a legislator, he can be a Governor and what not, Jack of all trades. Even now it is supposed that the District Magistrate, who in many cases is an I.C.S., is an expert in everything. From my own experience I can say they know not a bit of the Five Year Plan. The Five Year Plan says that when you appoint a man in a community project, whether he be a district magistrate or a district project officer or district planning officer, keep him there for a pretty long time so that the work may not be hampered. From my own experience I can say that

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although my community project is of only three years standing, four district magistrates have been transferred. I am not sorry for their transfer because every one of them was blank so far as the Five Year Plan was concerned. You do not act up to what you say in the Five Year Plan. Three District Project Officers have been transferred. They were also entirely ignorant. When the District Magistrate is such, when the Deputy Project Officer is such, what can you expect of village-level workers? What can we expect of A.P.Os., and other officers that are working in those community projects? So, I say that this myth of the District Magistrate being at the head of the community project work or the development work is perhaps the greatest misconception under which the Government labours. I wish to explode that myth.

Why have I brought forward this resolution? Do I disbelieve the motives of the Government? I know with the highest motives they have put forward the Five Year Plan. I know that they are most honest about making the Five Year Plan a success. But, all this lack of achievement either in physical objectives or in moral and cultural objectives is due to the defective personnel and until and unless we tackle that problem in a very serious manner, our community projects cannot be a very great success.

I wrote to the Deputy Minister some time back that I would like to have particulars of the work done in my community project and a report thereon. He very kindly instructed his department to give me the necessary particulars, and the department was pleased to hand over to me a list of all that has been achieved there. I do not want to be very strong in my remarks, but all I can say is that that list of work has not impressed me, because I cannot deceive my eyes: That report cannot deceive me, because I have seen things with my own eyes. I know every village there. You say that so many miles of *Kutcha* roads have been constructed there. But it is a myth.

An Hon. Member: That is so in every project.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda): That might have been washed away before you saw it.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: It has really been washed away. People were asked to put in *Shramdan*, and they had come forward and helped in constructing some of the *kutcha* roads. But next time when you call them to offer *shramdan*—I say, and say so with a full sense of responsibility—they will refuse to come because their whole labour has been wasted. You may keep some figures in your books saying that so many miles of *kutcha* road have been constructed. But If you go to the spot, you will find that there is none.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Why go to the spot then?

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): They disappeared because of starvation.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: When I am on the question of personnel, I beg to say that they have no missionary zeal at all. They are working only with a mercenary spirit. And I feel also that you cannot inject any missionary spirit into them. But we have to be very careful as to what we do in the future. As everybody knows, we are out to set up national extension service blocks all over the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): Good idea.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: And we are going to spread community projects all over the country. My humble submission is please think hundred times before you launch further community

projects and national extension service blocks.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur Distt): That is because you do not want community projects to come in in other places.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: My resolution says only this. Appoint a committee of non-officials, experts and others, who may go round and see whether these community projects are being worked properly or not, and whether these national extension service blocks are being worked properly or not. I have no quarrel with having community projects and national extension service blocks at all. I can presume that there may be many community projects and national extension service blocks which are doing immensely well; but I have not seen any of them.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: On a point of order. The hon. Member is going on telling us that the community project administration is not working well everywhere. His experience of the community project in his area may be so, but so far as I know, the community projects in my area....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order....

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Of course, I am not speaking for everybody.

Mr. Chairman:....The hon. Member, has been sufficiently in the House and he should not by way of a point of order raise a point which is really not a point of order. I do think that he knows the rules also. It is not fair to interrupt the speech of the hon. Member in this way

The hon. Member Shri Raghubir Sahai has already taken more than half an hour.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I shall finish within a few minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Why a few minutes? He has already taken more than half an hour. I have rung the bell twice. If the hon Member goes on continuing, then what is the use of ringing the bell?

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I shall try to finish within a couple of minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Surely, I believe the hon. Member wants that other Members also should take part in the discussion.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: I shall finish as soon as possible One of my suggestions is that further extension of these community projects and national extension service blocks may be stayed till we have made sure that the schemes in all the community projects and national extension service blocks which are already existing are doing well. If we find out any defects, we should see that they are removed.

My next suggestion is....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken more than thirty-five minutes already. The rules allow only thirty minutes. I am very sorry. The hon. Member must conclude now.

Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government may constitute a Committee or Committees consisting mainly of members of Parliament to examine the work of Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks in various States and to submit their report within as short a time as possible dwelling specially on:—

(1) how much money has been spent out of the allotted funds so far and on what items and whether the funds are being rightly spent;

(2) whether genuine spirit of co-operation has been generated and to what extent;

(3) whether the officers who are placed in charge of the work have been able to inspire confidence in the people amongst whom they are called upon to work;

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(4) to what extent has the co-operation of public workers been enlisted and whether the District Planning Committees and Projects Advisory Committees are really serving the purpose for which they were constituted;

(5) whether there is a likelihood of a substantial amount of work being done during the First Five Year Plan period; and

(6) what particular changes, if any, are needed to accomplish the object in view."

There are some amendments of which notice has been received. I would like to know which of the amendments are proposed to be moved.

First, there is an amendment in the name of Shri Bhakt Darshan. The hon. Member is absent.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to move amendment No. 2. And while doing so, I want to say something..

Mr. Chairman: I am just asking what amendments hon. Members intend to move. The mere fact that a person has sent in an amendment does not entitle to speak him also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He does not know that.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I want to move amendment No. 3.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to move amendment No. 4.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I want to move amendment No. 5.

Mr. Chairman: The sixth amendment stands in the name of Shri Hem Raj. The hon. Member is absent.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that suitable machinery with adequate popular representation be set up to examine and suggest improvements, from time to time on the various aspects of the working of the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks throughout the country.'

Shri N. M. Lingam: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that an expert Committee with popular representation should be appointed forthwith to examine the working of Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes and to evolve a pattern of work for the future having regard to the following:

(1) the experience gained in the working of Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes so far;

(2) methods of training and recruitment of personnel;

(3) the need for greater integration of the functions of local bodies with those of the Community Projects;

(4) changes necessary in the administrative set up with a view to ensure greater co-ordination of effort; and

(5) the need to ensure that benefits of the operation of the programme reach all sectors of society and that maximum results are obtained by the elimination of overlapping of functions, delay and waste."

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that the Planning Commission should have a standing Committee consisting of members of Parliament, members of State Legislatures and some representatives of the public to examine and report on the working of the Com-

munity Projects and National Extension Service Blocks throughout the country and that these reports should be placed before the Parliament and the State Legislatures."

Shri B. K. Das: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House while appreciating the substantial progress in the work of the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks recommends that with a view to realising the objectives to the fullest extent steps be taken to readjust or expand the activities in necessary directions after a reappraisal of the programmes, organisation and ideology."

Mr. Chairman: All these amendments are now before the House.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I have listened to the speech made by the hon. Mover of this resolution. I heartily support the resolution which he has moved. I consider it very essential to appoint a committee which can examine the working of the community projects and national extension service blocks in different States.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

However, I do not agree to what all he has said in condemning the community projects and national extension service blocks. If there is anything which the Government of India have done since Independence, which has reached the masses of India, it is these community projects and national extension service blocks. The hon. Member has quoted from the Evaluation Report of the Planning Commission in this connection to show that there are defects in the working of these projects and blocks. When an Evaluation Report is written, it is quite natural that it should be written after a full examination of the whole thing, and therefore it should also bring out certain defects. But if the hon. Member reads carefully the Evaluation Report, I do not think he will be able to condemn outright the idea of the community projects or national extension service blocks, as he has done.

I have had opportunities to go round many parts of the world during the last two or three years. I have also had the privilege of representing this Parliament at a world assembly; and I have had also the privilege of meeting a large number of Members of Parliament and also addressing some meetings. I have seen something also of the village work done in Ireland where the conditions are similar to what obtain in our country. After having seen all this, I can certainly say that I feel really proud of my country. I am also proud of the work that Government have done in these community projects and national extension service blocks.

I have also some National Extension Service Blocks in my own constituency. I have been pleading with the Deputy Minister and the Government to make it into a real Community Project area which is really a tourist centre for people from all over the world. Unfortunately, he has not been kind enough to listen to me. I hope very much that he will do it. In any case, what I want to say is that whenever I had been outside this country, they have always admired these Community Projects. They felt that here was a plan by which the Government of India had attacked poverty in the country and tried to reach the villages and improve the lot of villagers. I feel a great deal has been done in this direction. In the village level worker areas also they are doing their best, though it may not up to the level which we expect. They are going on trying to imbibe this spirit among the people.

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

The hon. Mover has very extensively quoted from the evaluation report, and in my opinion, he based his speech on that report. I think it is not proper to do so. In the report it has been stated that the objective is to create energies and the goal is cultural and moral. That is stated in a very general way. When we write any report, we always try to have our objective as cultural and moral. We need not achieve that cultural and moral goal immediately—no cultural and moral objective can be achieved in such a short period, because it is a very wide sphere which requires probably the birth of several saints and sages in this country. And in spite of those saints and sages, it is very difficult to achieve the objective. Therefore, my contention is that we should not judge the work, the achievements of the Community Projects only by what the evaluation report has said, but by what actual physical targets have been achieved.

Now, he has said that the physical targets achieved have only touched the fringe of the problem. We all agree. Even the Prime Minister has stated several times that the Government are doing their best to have as many villages as possible within the scope of this work. But it is not easy because we have limited funds, and therefore, it is not fair to attack this work in that way.

We know, and it has also been stated by our Prime Minister, that a large number of Asian countries have requested our Government to send some of our people—experts in these Community Projects—to their countries—Burma and some other countries—so that they could also start some kind of such institutions.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): That is some District Magistrate.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I will come to District Magistrate also, if you have a little patience.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member who has just now intervened, that this myth of the District Magistrate doing everything should be exploded. Not only the myth of the District Magistrates doing everything, but also the myth of the ICS doing everything should be exploded. It is high time that our Government, our Ministers, everybody—including Members of Parliament—knew that the I.C.S. is not capable of doing everything. We have got knowledge of what the I. C. S. can do, with all respect to our friend who is there....

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Now ex-I.C.S.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: They have been proved to be absolutely incapable, they have been proved to be inefficient, they have been proved to be corrupt and they have been a disgrace to this country. Therefore, this myth of the I. C. S. should be exploded, and exploded again.

Shri Kamath: Remember your Netaji.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: He resigned before entering politics.

This applies not only to the I. C. S but also all other officers, District Magistrate or Collector. I also happen to be a member of the District Planning Committee, as Members of Parliament are, I suppose, and I feel that these District Planning Committees are absolutely ineffective. We are, first of all, never given notice of these meetings, we are not given any agenda in advance of these meetings, and we really do not know what is the work, powers and functions of these Committees are, and how we can make these Committees effective. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister....

Shri C. K. Nair: Without knowing, how can you help?

Mr. Chairman: Interruptions will only take the time of the Member.

Shri C. K. Nair: He started with praise of their work.

Mr. Chairman: Let him expound his own views.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I think there is scope to praise and also to criticise. Every Member is entitled to express his opinion. I feel that these District Planning Committees should be made more effective. The hon. Minister should devise some ways by which they should be made more effective, and more workable.

I also agree with the Mover of the Resolution that the Project Advisory Committees are also, more or less, a farce. Unless we have some body which can supervise and make these bodies effective and inspire the officers and also the people, we shall not be able to make a complete success of it. That is where I am making a difference between outright condemnation as my friend did, and actually what we have to do. It is no use condemning in an outright manner a thing which is laudable, which has been praised all over the world.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: It was never my intention to make an outright condemnation.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am glad to hear that, but that was the impression the House had got.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): You had that impression. Do not speak for the entire House.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: You will have your time.

So, there is no use of condemning in an outright manner. Some method should be devised to improve matters.

I have also to say that when I visited my constituency last and went to one Extension Block, I was really shocked to find that though money was sanctioned, though some of the officers were moving about, no work had started, in spite of the fact that people had advanced a good amount for construction of roads and had also contributed *Sharamdan*. Though the money was handed over to the Collector, no work had started because of so many excuses which were given by the Chairman of the District Planning Committee and others. We were told that technical help was lacking, there were not enough engineers, not enough this and not enough that.

Here I may cite one very interesting instance. At one place, in Silour, in my constituency I had a talk with the people about what they thought of these village level officers and other people who had come to inspire them and help them in the work of the Community Projects and National Extension Service. They told me that the only person who has benefited by the presence of these so-called village level officers was the *dhobi*, the washerman because he could get clothes to wash. Otherwise, no man in the village had benefited by the presence of these people by that time. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take note of such things and do something by which these village level officers, who are drawing Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 per month and moving about in the villages in good suits without being able to inspire confidence or achieve anything good in that area, are able to do something concrete.

In the end I would request the hon. Minister to accede to my request to convert the National Extension Blocks in Aurangabad into a Community Project Area.

Shri B. K. Das: My amendment runs thus:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

> "This House, while appreciating the substantial progress in the work of the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks recommends that with a view to realising the objectives to the fullest extent steps be taken to readjust or expand the

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activities in necessary directions after a re-appraisal of the programmes, organisation and ideology."

The mover of the resolution has suggested that a committee be appointed to go into certain matters regarding the activities in our Community Development Projects and National Extension Blocks. The picture he has drawn about those activities seems to be rather dismal. The previous speaker gave his own experience of those Blocks and I have my own experience also. It may be that in certain Blocks and in certain areas we have not been able to achieve what we intended to do and it may be that due to the negligence or the ineffectiveness or other vices of officers or persons who have been in charge of those Blocks, the work has suffered. But if an over-all picture is taken into consideration, we must admit that this programme of development has really made substantial progress. The Programme Evaluation Report which we received for the working of the first year and also for the second year has drawn our attention to certain drawbacks—and naturally so—because that evaluation wants to direct our attention to the drawbacks so that we may take care to correct them. It is not their job to praise highly or speak highly about our work because that would be evident from our own experiences or the experiences that we would like to have about them. But the object of evaluation always remains fundamentally to point out the drawbacks so that they can be remedied by greater efforts. Since Gandhiji came into the field of politics in this country, he wanted us to be back in the villages and he wanted the whole organisation of Congress to be village-minded. If after his endeavour—the endeavour of a man like Mahatma Gandhi—for more than 20 years we evaluate the work of ourselves, we cannot praise ourselves for the extent of work that we have been able to do. If an organisation like the Congress has, under the leadership of a man like Mahatma Gandhi, not been able to do much to create that re-awakening in our villages, this official machinery which we have now at our disposal cannot be expected to be more effective. My personal experience with the areas where these programmes have been taken up is this. In spite of the defects and the drawbacks, on the whole our experiences are good. Therefore, I propose that in certain directions we may revise our programmes and in certain directions we may be more energetic and try to remedy those defects. After all, what was the objective with which this programme was started? If I may read one or two lines from our First Plan, the objective is stated there like this:

> "Community development is the method and rural extension the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transforming the social and economic life of the villages."

It goes on further to say:

> "It is intended in this chapter to indicate briefly the significance of these programmes and the plan for national reconstruction."

So the Plan wants to indicate that this has a value in our national reconstruction. In the Second Evaluation Report, our objective has been given like this:

> "These objectives are, it may be recalled, four in number. Pride of place is given to a transformation in the outlook of the people so as to make them desire progress and welcome new knowledge by which to achieve it. Only next in importance was the inculcation of a spirit of self-reliance which would be strong enough to face every situation

where it arose, with confidence and vigour. The spirit of a progressive outlook and of self-reliance among the people for the progress of all, it was expected, will naturally express itself in habits of co-operative action and appropriate popular bodies. Given self-reliant co-operative action in the pursuit of progress through knowledge, it was expected that the life or living of all men, women and children would take on a new enlightenment, strength and hope."

With this objective before us, we cannot expect that there would be something spectacular in the results achieved. We do not want anything very big in a village—any big building, a national highway or any big construction. We want a reconstruction of the mind and desire of the people who are living there. We want the growth of a desire for self-reliance. All these things cannot present before us a very spectacular result. From what I have seen of the areas, to a certain extent, and to a great extent in some places, these objectives have been achieved by those who did not know what to do to meet their urgent needs and who were in the dark. I can take the instance of a village where there was no drinking water at all and people had to travel more than two miles for some drinking water. When they were approached by the village level workers and asked what their most urgent need was they readily gave expression to it. They had themselves given the land and labour and with the help of some money and the expert knowledge of the project officers and workers they were able to have a tube-well or some arrangement for drinking water. The life of the village had taken a new turn. That has given them hope and has created confidence in the minds of the villagers that by co-operative effort they can improve their lot. That finds expression in other fields of activity and in other co-operative endeavours. Where this programme is worked out, we have seen that there has been an awakening and a new encouragement and a new hope for these people. I do admit that in some places the men in charge have not been able to prove themselves successful. It may be so. We must cure that and take care to see that there is proper personnel for those places. If we take the view that this has done no good to us and that our attempts have proved a failure and that we should not have taken this programme in hand, I think that we would be putting the clock back. We should go ahead with courage and confidence and try to take such steps as may remove those defects.

I want to express certain views in regard to this matter with reference to certain items of the programme. So far our programme has been mainly about the development of agriculture. In the evaluation report also, we read that the life of the village artisans and those who depend mainly on cottage industries has not been touched. Although the main aspect of our economic programme rests on agriculture, there are people in every village who depend on some small industries. But these have not been included in the programme that we have before us. It is high time that we take to this programme and take some steps for the development of these industries so that the economic life of the vilages may improve. I understand that the pilot projects are being worked on these lines and some block officers or some other personnel are being trained with a view to have such programmes. It is necessary to adjust the programme of work in our community project and extension blocks. The community projects that were started in October 1952 have worked for more than three years and I think in some blocks their work is coming to a close. Those project areas will be converted into national exten-

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sion blocks. Some of the extension blocks will be converted into community development blocks. I think it requires some revision of our programmes in those areas. The programme should also be elastic; according to the needs of the localities it may be varied. With regard to agriculture we have done something under the Grow More Food Campaign. We should now concentrate our thought and take up the programme of development of cottage industries. So long we were not able to touch the economic life of the villagers substantially. The programme cannot be sufficiently attractive to them otherwise because poverty is the main problem before the villagers today.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri B. K. Das: It has been said that there are some defects in our activities. It is bound to be when we take the country as a whole. We should not talk disparagingly of what we have done. We should give encouragement to those who have worked it and we should revise our programme if necessary and that is my amendment.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I rise to give my warm-hearted support to this motion.

An. Hon. Member: Not wholehearted? Warmth is required in winter.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I also, support the idea underlying the Resolution moved by my friend. My amendment is slightly different but the principle of the two motions is the same. Different views have been expressed by hon. Members about the working of the community projects and national extension service schemes. The Mover of the Resolution tried to look at the working of these projects objectively. I agree that one should not approach things in a spirit of carping criticism. The speaker that followed him totally disagreed with the Mover's observations and said that we had achieved marvellous results from the working of these projects and that we could legitimately be proud of this and that we were showing the way in this respect to countries in the Far-East and the Middle-East and in fact to countries in different parts of the world. But I would ask the Government Benches who happen to be here to listen to the debate that they should keep an open mind and be receptive to the observations that are made on this very important scheme that is being worked in the country. I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister not to try to defend whatever is being done. It is possible that he will try to defend it on the ground that the programme evaluation organisation has itself gone into the question of the working of these projects and that it is rather unnecessary so soon after the publication of its report to appoint another committee to go into the whole question.

An. Hon. Member: He is himself a critic.

Shri N. M. Lingam: But it should be realised that the committee was at best a sub-committee of the Planning Commission. We do not know the personnel. The committee did not consist of members from the rural areas, legislators and others actively connected with the working of these projects. So we cannot rest content that the whole question of the working of these projects had been properly evaluated. From the tenor of the amendments tabled it will be clear to this House that the hon. Members who have taken interest in the working of this scheme are not satisfied with the way, in which the development works and national extension service schemes are progressing and it is perhaps good that we debunk ourselves about what is said to be happening as a result of the execution of these schemes. It is, often said that

a silent revolution is taking place as a result of the schemes we have started and set in motion, that the most significant and the most momentous is the concept of community projects and national extension service schemes. I agree that the concept is bold, but the organisational set-up and other requirements that are necessary to work the scheme successfully are not equal to the conception.

Shri Keshavalengar (Bangalore North): There must not be abortion.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The ideal is stated as setting free the "creative energies of the people". That is quite high-sounding. But, what is happening actually in the villages and in the rural areas? The community projects and national extension service blocks are supposed to attend to the needs of the people in respect of agriculture, sanitation, public health, rural roads, co-operation, handicrafts, veterinary service, cultural programmes and rural games. These are some of the principal activities in which the organisation is engaged. But, analysing the organisational set-up for the successful implementation of the programme drawn up we see that there are inherent difficulties. There are frictions between the various departments of the Government. People's enthusiasm is not roused and people do not rally enthusiasticaly round the movement. It is nothing if it is not a movement and people do not rally round it. Why is it? It is only because it has become in effect an additional department of the Government under the District Magistrate. Coming to the District Magistrates we find.....

An. Hon. Member: That is a curse.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I do not blame the District Magistrates. They are as human as we are. They are imbued with as much patriotism as we have. But, in the structure in which they work they are ineffective. In the olden days the work of District Magistrates was very small compared to what they do now. In the pre-independence days they were concerned only with maintenance of law and order. Then a District Magistrate was a senior I.C.S. officer. For an I.C.S. man to be a District Collector he had to put in at least 15 years' service. Now very junior people are assigned to important places in the District. They are in fact heads of the District administration and all manner of new jobs are thrown upon them. They are in charge of community projects; they are in charge of visits of dignitaries; they are in charge of implementation of the prohibition programme and all sorts of things. In fact, as one hon. Member put it, they are Jacks of all trades and masters of none. They have only time to go round routine meetings every day. They cannot lead a movement of the people in the villages. They cannot even speak to the people with the result that this movement is becoming lifeless. In every place where this scheme is working it has become a department of the Collectorate. It should be, Sir, in my opinion, divorced entirely from the present set-up if it is to work independently, if it is to have initiative and if it is to show a creative spirit.

Then, what about Extension Officers? The term "extension" is an American term which we have imported. We have for every department which functions at the District level an Extension Officer. There is a District Agricultural Officer and at the same time we have an Extension Officer for the project in which the extension service block functions. We have an Extension Officer for Health, for Co-operation and so on. My experience as a member of the Project Advisory Committee is that these District Officers are not very happy about the progressive encroachment that is taking place on their functions by these Extension Officers. They even look upon the work of these people in a spirit of rivalry. So, the best thing is to make the District Officers themselves as Extension Officers. Let

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them be assisted by all means by these trainees we produce, but the entire work in a District should be extension work. It is not enough if small areas are chosen and Extension Officers are appointed to do intensive work. The entire District should be covered by Extension Officers and the only way of doing it is to make District Officers themselves as Extension Officers. That will again mean that the Project Advisory Committee should not function merely in an advisory capacity as it does now because its advices are not cared for. It should be a statutory body. Even the Programme Evaluation Organisation has suggested that it is very ineffective. So, if the idea behind associating Members of Parliament and members of local legislatures is to make it really effective then it should be a statutory body so that its decisions are carried out by those engaged in the work of these projects. Even though the members take part in discussions, exchange ideas and give the benefit of their views it is the Collector's decision that prevails ultimately. The atmosphere in which the development blocks are at present working should be changed completely and that can be done only by giving a non-official orientation to the whole set-up and in this connection I suggest very strongly this change in the administrative set-up.

There is another reason for my suggestion. There are local bodies like District Boards and Panchayats. In most of the functions supposed to be attended to by the community blocks —for instance, there are roads, there is public health service, there is the question of water supply, schools and so on—there are these two bodies, the District Boards and Panchayats on the one hand and the national extension service blocks on the other. They clash each other and it is very anomalous that while the District Boards have the necessary staff to attend to the work they do not have the necessary finance. They have a District Engineer, a District Health Officer and other staff necessary to attend to all these works but they do not have the funds necessary to open up communications, to start new schools, to start new dispensaries and so on. But, under the programme that we are implementing we have the funds but we do not have the staff. If you want an estimate you have to go to the Divisional Engineer who is under the control of the District Board. What is happening is, he sends one of his section officers—or overseers as they are called—who is not wanted in his department. This section officer takes months and years to prepare an estimate. He is under the control of the Divisional Engineer and he is not under the control of the Project Officer or Development Officer with the result that there is inordinate delay in the preparation of estimates and in the scrutiny thereof.

I mention these things only to show that there is utter lack of co-ordination at the District level. So, if the Project Advisory Committees are to be effective, if a new impetus or a new orientation is to be given to the movement the District Officers should be made Extension Officers, the Project Advisory Committees should be made statutory bodies and the District Officers should be responsible to this body. Unless this decentralisation takes place the whole thing is bound to end in failure. The Programme Evaluation Organisation has in no uncertain terms said that in the matter of village improvement, the movement has failed and that it has achieved next to nothing. What else can we boast of? Is it the *katcha* roads to which one hon. Member referred to? For the purposes of statistics, such things may come in, but actually, are not useful to the villagers. Even where they have been cut, at enormous sacrifice on the part

of the villagers, they have not been improved, with the result that they are not roadworthy. They have not been metalled; no drainage has been provided. They are not integrated with any existing systems with the result that they remain useless; even in the limited field of communications, these projects have not been of much benefit. So, I would earnestly appeal to the Government that it is high time that they appointed a Committee consisting of members who are associated with the work on these projects, consisting of legislators also, so that the whole question may be looked into very well and a pattern evolved. I fully agree with the mover of the resolution that the Government should be careful in expending monies in the second Five Year Plan period. The Programme Evaluation Organisation has cautioned the Government and said that Government should not go ahead with the expansion, because with the limited extension, the quality is bad enough. If such extension is made throughout the country, we do not know to what levels the quality will sink. In the matter of training, we must see that the extension officers, the social education officers and all those people are imbued with missionary zeal. We expect them to work miracles, but they are just as human as any other officer in other departments of Government. They are not born with two horns, and with the present standard of education, the nature of training that is given, with the mass production of those people in the training centres, it is too much to expect that they will work a miracle in the rural areas.

In the matter of training also we have to see that the duration of training and selection of personnel are properly looked into. My amendment has been moved. I do not know whether it is necessary to read it again for the benefit of the House. I strongly commend my amendment to the consideration of the House. My amendment to the original resolution, as I said, is to underline the idea. The resolution is practically the same, and I once more commend it to the House.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): This resolution which has been moved before the House is a timely one. We are spending huge sums of money on community projects and by the end of the second Five Year Plan period, the whole country would be covered by these projects. I welcome these projects. I may say in fact in the province of Uttar Pradesh, my district was the first one to be chosen to have the first project, and I will not agree with my friend who has just spoken that nothing has been done. In fact, the peasants welcome the projects.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: (Meerut Distt.—South): We do not follow what you are saying. You should be more intelligible.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I was saying that the community projects are welcomed by the people in the villages. They want them and I would suggest that we should try to improve them rather than saying that they have not been of any use. What I want is that we should try to see how they can be made better and more effective. At present a lot of money has been spent on them, but the committee that administers them are not properly working. They are, further, only *ad hoc* committees. On those committees there are Members of Parliament and probably some Assembly members also, but others are only nominated by the District Magistrate or somebody, and those committees do not really serve any purpose. I would suggest that there should be some method by which fully elected committees may be appointed. Apart from the Members of Parliament and the Assembly members, the blocks themselves should be invited to elect members. There are 200 villages in each block, and there

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are 20 members representing those villages. Let there be 10 for each block. Then, there will be effective work and there will be real representatives of the people coming forward.

An. Hon. Member: They have already been elected like that.

Shri S. L. Saksena: In my district it is not so. The Members of Parliament and Assembly members are there, but the others are only *ad hoc* people nominated by somebody. Most of them are the Congress Committee's members there but they do not belong to the villages there. What I want is, there should be a regular representation of the people of the block. There are 200 villages in each block. If you make each block consist of 20 villages and put ten members for each block, there will be people who know the village and know what the needs of the villages are, and they could do more effective work, and they could put forward the actual difficulties that face the villages. The Parliament Members are not able to attend the meetings regularly. They can hardly attend even one meeting in the year. They are not very useful. But, if people from those blocks are duly elected and represented on the committee, probably they would do better and tell you what the needs are.

The second thing that I would suggest is that you must make the programme of the Plan known to the people. The second Five Year Plan is ready, but I know that the committee in my district does not know it. There is no knowledge of it. They do not know what the Plan will be. So, I want that the Plan should grow from below. These committees should be invited to give suggestions about their areas.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What the hon. Member wants is quite different and contradictory to what the resolution wants the Government to do. It is not elevant, except, of course, his speech is there which is not intelligible.

Shri S. L. Saksena: If you try to understand, you can understand. My friend the mover suggested that there should be a commission of enquiry. I think it is high time that there should be a commission of enquiry to see how the blocks are working and I think if they go about the villages they will find that although money has been spent the work done has not been such as could be expected. They could see that it is done properly. But then I suggest that if you want some work to be done which could be realy useful, let people of the villages be ossociated with the work.

I would also suggest that this commission should not be only for the community projects. Let it be for the whole planning of the Government. There are community projects. There are the national extension service blocks. There are other schemes also under the Plan, and so, let this commission enquire into everything and see how the entire money for the whole Plan is spent, and whether the monies are properly utilised or whether full value is taken out of the monies spent.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: What has this got to do with the resolution here? It is quite irrelevant.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I am suggesting that a commission should be appointed to enquire not only into the working of the community projects but also of other projects which the Planning Commission has framed. I do not think it is irrelevant.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: You want a super Planning Commission.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I also suggest that when you spend so much money, let there be somebody at least to look after how you spend. I know a lot of money is wasted and there is no real control over the expenses of the blocks. Though the District Magistrate is on the Committee, he is

not able to do much work. I agree with the hon. Member who said that he should not be the Chairman of the Committee. Let there be a Chairman elected by the people and let him be in charge of the work of the projects, because he will be able to devote much time. The District Magistrates have got so many duties and functions that they are not able to attend to this work satisfactorily. If there is non-official who is entrusted with the committee's work, I think they will be able to do more and effective work. Of course the secretary may be an official but the Chairman may be a non-official. The District Magistrate cannot do it and, therefore, I think he should not remain as Chairman of the planning committees or be in charge of the development blocks. If you have a non-official Chairman, it would certainly be better for the purpose of seeing that the money is properly spent and these projects become really effective.

It has been stated that these blocks are not full of life. When I was in China, I found that their villages were completely remodelled. They have got their own village councils. They have got agricultural co-operative societies. The villagers themselves elect their headman who is given full powers and who is put in charge of the village. Therefore, I say that our village headmen also should be given full powers. At present, the headmen have no powers and they are not able to meet the demands of the villagers, about irrigation and other things. You must try to see whether you can make the inmates of the villages more independent by giving full powers to the headman. If he is authorised to meet all the demands in the village, then it will be more useful. At present the village officers who are there cannot do anything and they cannot meet the demands of the villagers. In China, the whole village structure has been remodelled, because the village council is given full powers. They have co-operative farming; they give loans to the villagers for digging wells for irrigation. The result is that the villagers there have more initiative.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Everything is controlled from the Centre in China; where does the village come in?

Shri S. L. Saksena: The impression that you have got is wrong. In fact, the villagers in China have got more initiative than anybody else. The villagers themselves decide what they should do. They plan their own programmes and they carry out those programmes. The machinery at the Centre only helps them. The Centre only exercises some sort of supervision; but there is no interference with the initiative. It is not as if there is one man at the top commanding everything. That is an absolutely wrong impression.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long have you been in the villages in China?

Shri S. L. Saksena: I have stayed there for more than 5 months. I have stayed there for a long time and studied their life. I can tell you that their improvement has been due to their own initiative. Their decisions are accepted by the Government.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: How do you know that villagers have more initiative in China?

Shri S. L. Saksena: I have seen villages in India and I have seen villages in China. I know what things are here and what they are there. I have studied their life and I tell you that they have more initiative than our villagers. Almost 60 per cent of their villages have become co-operative centres not by any decree of law, but by their own efforts. The result is that there is considerable improvement in their methods of irrigation and they get better yields of crops. Their entire life is based on co-operatives. They purchase things from co-operatives; they sell their produce to the co-operatives and so on. In this way, the middle-man's profits are

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

gone. Therefore, I am saying that we have got a lot to learn from them.

I think the Resolution under consideration is a very good one, namely, that there should be a committee to enquire into the working of the community projects, etc. I fully support it.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): *rose—*

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): One Member may be allowed to speak from each State.

Mr. Chairman: I call Mr. Raghavachari. All the hon. Members cannot be called at the same time.

Shri Raghavachari: I am very glad that I have got this opportunity to express what I feel about this Resolution. I for one do not wish to take any time in narrating my personal history, but I want to tell the House this much. I am interested in village improvement. I have myself lived in a village; I have lived amidst the fields. In the Madras State, there are what are called firkas. The composite Madras Government started a firka development scheme; subsequently national extension Blocks came and then the community projects Blocks and so on. All these things are in action there for the last five years. But I say that the village has not changed really a bit.

Shri C. K. Nair: When did the firka development scheme start in Madras?

Shri Raghavachari: It has been there for a long time. We called it firka development scheme. Then, we borrowed a foreign phrase—community development. But I am not quarrelling with the phrase. What we are concerned with is the result. The most disappointing portion of it is that the moneys which are sanctioned and allotted do not reach the places in time very often. This is a matter admitted by the Government also. Apart from that, the real point to be noted, is that there has been no result. After three or four years after we started these things, one must be able to see a stir at least in the villages. The real difficulty is this. This is all controlled by an institution at the top, just as in the railway controlling room from where the movements of trains are controlled. Really, the people on the spot have no voice in the matter. The result is that money is spent, but there is no result. I do not wish to generalise, for the whole country, but I know the position in one particular place. I go by the *sthali pulak nyaya;* I take one grain from the vessel and if it is not cooked, the entire thing in the vessel is not cooked. (*Interruptions*). I am requesting my hon. friends to hear me with patience. The real difficulty is that in the matter of expenditure, the control is exercised from somewhere else. If you really want to improve the vilage, there is the wonderful institution called the village panchayat. Why don't you make it a living institution? Why don't you give it funds and enable it to do some useful work.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can continue his speech on the next occasion. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

6 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 10th December, 1955.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Friday, 9th December, 1955*]

	Columns
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	1926-30
Shri C. R. Narasimhan called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the cyclone in coastal districts of Madras and Pandit G. B. Pant made a statement in regard thereto.	
SUSPENSION OF RULE 321	1930-45
Shri Altekar moved that Rule 321 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha be suspended in its application to the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill and the motion was adopted.	
BILLS INTRODUCED	1945-46
1. Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill	1945-46
2. Voluntary Surrender of Salaries (Exemption from Taxation) Amendment Bill	1946
BILLS PASSED	1946-2016
1. Clause-by-clause consideration of Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Bill was concluded. Clauses 4 to 13, 15 to 20 and clause 1 were adopted. Clause 14 was adopted as amended. The Bill was passed, as amendmed.	1947-93
2. Motion to consider Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Amendment Bill was moved, discussed and adopted. Clauses 1 and 2 were adopted and the Bill was passed.	1994-2016
CONSIDERATION OF BILLS	2016-32
Motions to consider Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill and Indian Tariff (Third Amendment) Bill were moved. The discussion was not concluded.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	2032
Forty-first Report was adopted.	
PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION POSTPONED	2032-56
Shri M. L. Dwivedi concluded his speech on his Resolution *re* Industrial Service Commission. On a point of order raised by Shri Shree Narayan Das that the Resolution was contrary to the provisions of the Constituion further discussion thereon was postponed to the next day for the Private Members' Resolutions	
PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION	2056-95
Shri Raghubir Sahai moved a Resolution *re* appointment of a Committee to examine Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes. Discussion was not concluded.	

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